The Pyongyang Times

No. 32 (456) SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1973 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of National United Front of Kampuchea, Arrives in Pyongyang to Take Rest

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly shakes hands with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk

Arrival

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk, arrived in Pyongyang on July 21 by special train to take a rest in our country.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae received with a warm friendly feeling Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk.

The entourage of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk consists of Princess Nomadom Keth Kanya, aunt of Head of State of Cambodia; Madame Pomme Peang, mother of Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk; wife of Kou Roun, member of the High Council of the Throne; Prince Norodom Yuvaneath, son of Head of State of Cambodia, and his wife; Princes Norodom Sihamoni and Norodom Narindrapong, sons of Head of State of Cambodia; Thioun Mumm, Minister of Economy and Finance of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia; Pung Peng Cheng, General Secretary of the High Council of the Throne and Acting Director of Protocol of Head of State, and his wife; Madame Sar Sagroth, Chief of the Private Secretariat of Head of State; and others.

The Pyongyang railway station plaza was crowded with a large number of welcomers who turned out in their holiday best with flags of the two countries, flowers and beautiful balloons in their hands.

Put up in place of honour above the crowds were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our Party and people, great Marxist-Leninist and genius of revolution, and a portrait of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the outstanding guide of the Cambodian people, prominent anti-imperialist fighter and a close friend of our people.

Floating high above the plaza were balloons from which were suspended streamers bearing the words "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" "Long live Samdech Norodom Sihanouk!" and flags of Korea and Cambodia.

The crowds were holding placards reading "Warm welcome to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea!" "Long live the indestructible militant friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Cambodia!" "Let us intensify the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle!" "U.S. imperialists, quit south Korea and Indochina!" "Down with U.S. imperialism and its lackey Lon Nol puppet clique!" "We support the revolutionary struggle of the peoples against imperialism and colonialism!"

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae came to the railway station before the arrival of the guests.

Present at the railway station were Comrade Kim Il and his wife; Comrade Pak Sung Chul; Comrade O Jin U; Hwang Jang Yop, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly; Ministers of the Administration Council; leading functionaries of working people's organizations; generals of the Korean People's Army; Kim Un Hwan, Ambassador of the DPRK to the Kingdom of Cambodia; and leading personages in the fields of science, education, culture, art and the press.

Also on hand were staff members of the Royal Cambodian Embassy, diplomatic envoys of foreign countries and Cambodian students studying in Pyongyang.

At 5:30 p.m. the special train carrying the guests pulled into the platform amid the loud strains of welcome music.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk alighted from the train, waving to the cheering crowds.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung firmly shook hands with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and warmly hugged him.

Comrade Kim Song Ae exchanged warm greetings with Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and his entourage exchanged greetings with the leading cadres of the government of our country present at the railway station.

Comrade Ho Dam, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and his wife and Li In Chun, Chief of Protocol of the Foreign Ministry, accompanied Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk from Sinuiju, a border city. Chin Chung Guk, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, accompanied the guests from Peking.

Royal Cambodian Ambassador to our country Ang Kim Khoan and his wife also accompanied Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk from Sinuiju.

A grand ceremony was held at the railway station plaza to welcome Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea.

The national anthem of Cambodia and the Patriotic Song of our country were played.

In company with the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk reviewed a guard of honour of the three services of the Korean People's Army.

After the ceremony the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and Samdech Norodom Sihanouk got into a car and headed for the guest house amid the warm welcome of the crowds.

Banquet

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae arranged a grand banquet at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on the evening of July 21, congratulating Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk on their successful trip to African and European countries.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a speech at the banquet in congratulation of the successful trip of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to African and European countries.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk spoke next.

The banquet proceeded in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with feelings of militant unity and fraternal friendship.

The Mansudae Art Troupe gave a performance at the banquet.

Warm Congratulations of DPRK Government and Korean People to Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK on His Shining Successes Made in His Visit to African and European Countries

Speech of President KIM IL SUNG

at Banquet

Esteemed Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk,

Esteemed, distinguished Cambodian guests,

Comrades and friends,

It gives us great pleasure to meet again in Pyongyang and sit together today like this with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, our closest friend, Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk and other Cambodian guests.

Samdech Head of State has come again to our country after having gained very wonderful successes during his visit to a number of countries in Africa and Europe subsequently to his historic tour of the liberated zone in Cambodia.

First of all, allow me to extend, in the name of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and in my own, warm congratulations to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk on his shining successes made in his visit to various countries in Africa and Europe.

The visit of Samdech Head of State to various countries in Africa and Europe was another event of epochal significance in further promoting the international authority of the National United Front of Kampuchea with Samdech as its Chairman and the Royal Government of National Union and strengthening the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of various countries fighting against imperialism and for peace and social progress and the Cambodian people.

The governments and peoples of all the countries visited by Samdech Head of State recently accorded warm welcome and courteous hospitality to Samdech, the only legitimate Head of State of Cambodia, manifested full support to and sympathy with the Cambodian people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, and denounced U.S. imperialism and its stooges for their criminal actions.

This is a powerful demonstration of the fact that the fighting Cambodian people have many friends everywhere in the world, which pleased all of us immensely.

It is quite natural that the peoples fighting for justice should receive increasing support and encouragement from the peace-loving peoples of the whole world and that the imperialists and their lackeys be isolated and rejected with each passing day.

The internal and external situation of Cambodia is now turning decisively in favour of the Cambodian patriotic forces as never before.

In an effort to save their aggressive policy on the verge of bankruptcy, the U.S. imperialists have, in recent months alone, viciously stepped up their barbarous bombings of the liberated zone of Cambodia and escalated their war of aggression.

This, however, could not relieve the traitorous Lon Nol clique from ruin; on the contrary, it plunged themselves deeper into an irretrievable quandary.

The die is cast in Cambodia and the day is drawing nearer when Samdech Head of State will return to Phnom Penh in triumph.

With no last-ditch intrigue can the U.S. imperialists reverse the development of this situation.

The U.S. authorities should draw a due lesson from the ignominious defeats they have already suffered and take the hands of intervention off Cambodia and the whole area of Indochina; the Cambodian question should be settled by the Cambodian people themselves on the basis of the five-point statement of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

The Korean people regard the ever greater successes which the patriotic Cambodian people are gaining in the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation as their own, and will, in the future, too, continue to actively support and encourage their just struggle with might and main.

Comrades and friends,

Today the colonial system of imperialism is totally crumbling beyond retrieve in Asia.

The present developments show us that those who try to satisfy their ambition for power and enjoy personal honour and wealth in return for their betrayal of their country and nation as minions of imperialism will, without exception, be forsaken by history and come to a miserable end.

Such was the fate of Chiang Kai-shek and the lot of South Viet Nam's Van Thieu and Cambodia's Lon Nol clique is also becoming like that.

If those who seek to create two Koreas and perpetuate the division of the nation in Korea against the will and desire of the people continue to follow that path, they will, in the long run, get nothing out of it but only disgrace themselves as traitors.

The entire people in the north and the south of Korea will firmly unite themselves to shatter the enemy's plot to manufacture two Koreas and certainly realize the independent, peaceful reunification of their fatherland with the support and encouragement of the world peace-loving people.

During his recent visit to foreign countries, too, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk conducted brisk activities in support of the just stand of the Government of our Republic and the struggle of our people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Today I take this opportunity to express my profound thanks to Samdech Head of State for such activities and to the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia for having positively supported our five-point national reunification programme newly advanced on June 23 last.

We always value the sympathy and support of the international friends for the just cause of our people.

In the future, too, the Korean people will fight on staunchly against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of peace and democracy, national independence and socialism, in firm unity with the peoples of socialist countries, the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples and all the peace-loving peoples of the world.

Esteemed guests,

No sooner had Samdech Head of State returned from his trip to foreign countries than he again came to our country. This is an expression of his great trust in us and deep friendship for us and an inspiration to our people.

Convinced that the visit of Samdech Head of State will contribute to further cementing the militant friendship and solidarity between our two peoples fighting on the same front against the common enemy, I hope the Cambodian guests will spend a pleasant and fruitful time during their stay in our country.

At this happy moment of again meeting Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, our brother, comrade-in-arms and most intimate friend, I propose a toast:

to the final victory of the Cambodian people in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation,

to the ever-lasting militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean people and the Cambodian people,

to the unity among the progressive peoples of the whole world,

to the long life and good health of esteemed Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk,

to the health of the distinguished guests of Cambodia,

to the health of the diplomatic envoys of foreign countries and their wives present here and

to the health of all comrades and friends.

Full Support to Marshal KIM IL SUNG's Five-Point National Reunification Programme, Extremely Equitable, Patriotic, Logical and Peaceful

Speech of Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK

at Banquet

Most respected Your Excellency Mr. Marshal, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

Most respected Madame Chairman Kim Song Ae,

Respected Your Excellency Mr. Premier and Madame Kim Il,

Respected Your Excellencies messieurs and mesdames of Korea,

Esteemed Your Excellencies messieurs and mesdames of the diplomatic corps,

Dear friends,

Dear compatriots,

The grand and so cordial welcome that the valiant Korean people and their most illustrious, most respected and beloved leader His Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung and most respected Madame Chairman Kim Song Ae had the goodness to reserve for me and the whole Cambodian delegation and the magnificent banquet this evening and the most noble, exultant and moving speech just made by His Excellency Marshal, Head of State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, are clear testimony to the constant and well-wishing solicitude shown by His Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung for us, the exceptional friendship and full solidarity and immovable support which the whole of the glorious Democratic People's Republic of Korea accord with brotherly feelings to the Cambodian people and their National United Front of Kampuchea, their Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, their National Liberation People's Armed Forces and their just national salvation struggle for the complete liberation of the fatherland.

Allow me to present to, most respected and beloved His Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung and most respected Madame Chairman Kim Song Ae and the Korean Party, government and people of high prestige our most cordial and emotional thanks and salutations, most cordial, most admiring and most grateful.

His Excellency Marshal, Head of State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, congratulated me on the success in my mission accomplished in eleven friendly countries of Africa and Europe recently and highly appreciated the beneficial consequences of my mission for the struggle of the Cambodian people.

Permit me to pay vibrant homage to most respected and beloved His Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung, because in the eleven friendly countries of Africa and Europe which I had the honour to visit, my delegation was constantly benefited by the fraternal support and aid of the diplomacy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of high prestige, the support and aid realized in conformity with the generous personal instructions and directives of His Excellency Marshal.

Most respected Your Excellency Mr. Marshal, President of the Republic,

Your sublime heroism and that of the Korean people who, under your genial command, fought and defeated the Japanese colonialists and then U.S. aggressors, constantly inspired the Khmer people and their National Liberation People's Armed Forces. The Cambodian people and the Cambodian National Liberation People's Armed Forces asked me to pay you homage of their deep respect, admiration and gratitude and tell Your Excellency and the Korean people, their brother and comrade-in-arms, that they appreciate the just and immense value of your support, your solidarity and your multiform aid and that they have done, are doing and will do everything possible, make superhuman efforts in their struggle against aggressive imperialism, strongest, richest, most obstinate and cruelest in the world and in history, to fully live up to your trust and expectation placed in them.

I believe that their promises have been splendidly realized in the battle field, considering that though all the U.S. air force amassed in Southeast Asia and the Pacific have continued 250 raids by B-52, F-111, F-105, F-5 every day on the Cambodian front alone for already 5 months now, it could not succeed in stopping their irresistible offensive against Phnom Penh, the last bastion of U.S. neo-colonialism and its stooges.

All the villages and barracks of the enemy within 15 to 30 kilometres from Phnom Penh had been assaulted by the Cambodian National Liberation People's Armed Forces.

The U.S. air force, for "revenge," could only reduce the houses of the people to heaps of ashes and cowardly kill, with blows of bombs, napalm and macirineguns, a large number of our civilian compatriots, non-combatants, specially old people, women, children, whom the "prime minister" of Lon Nol, named In Tam, accuses for not supporting his troops and for "conspiring with the communists," that is, the patriots liberating the fatherland.

Today, U.S. President Richard Nixon knows that in Cambodia his imperialism will soon be defeated 100 per cent and that this will be for him and for the U.S.A. a shame and losing of face unprecedented in history.

Losing coolness, Nixon is led to envisage the worst measures of retaliation against our people and the CNLPAF.

Already, in May and June 1973, the raids of his air force on our small country broke all records established by the same air force when it had operated, before the realization of ceasefire in Viet Nam and Laos, on the three Indochinese countries (North and South Viet Nam, Laos, Cambodia). But, from the outset of July, these raids and the tonnage of the dropped bombs have increased 50 per cent as compared with the records established in May and June.

Plus this crime, Nixon commits others against us. Especially he has ordered Thailand to hurl into some of our liberated provinces (particularly Battambang and Oddar Meanchey, in northwest and north) thousands of mercenaries specially formed by CIA for conducting against Indochinese people "counter-guerilla," for poisoning the water of lakes, ponds, rivers in the liberated zone and for practising "razzia" of cattle of our people.

Nixon also gave an order to the air force of the "Republic" of Saigon to get ready to "relieve" U.S. air force in the raids on us, in case the U.S. Congress would not permit him to continue with bombardments of genocide in Cambodia after forthcoming August 15.

At last, this same Nixon soon ordered the puppet "Republic" of Phnom Penh to mobilize by force the Khmer youths and even the children avoiding the bombing of U.S. air force and taking refuge in the low-quarters of Phnom Penh, to go to the fronts to die, so that the U.S. neo-colonial system may survive for some time at least in our capital.

But, whatever Nixon may do, our people are sure of victory and they have firm confidence to defeat completely U.S. imperialism in the near future.

In the last desperate bid to save its neo-colonial system remaining in less than 10 per cent of the Cambodian territory, the government of Richard Nixon is perpetrating now in certain big capitals in Europe and Asia political and diplomatic manoeuvres with a view to barring the NUFK, RGNUC and CNLPAF from picking fruits of their struggle and sacrifices which will soon reach a total victory.

These manoeuvres have it for "program," in one hand, to obstruct the RGNUC, already recognized formally by 39 sovereign countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe, from being set up soon in Phnom Penh and, on the other hand, to form in place of the present Lon Nol government a new government called "coalition" or national "reconciliation" in the bosom of which they will offer to the NUFK one-third or even five-tenths of ministerial portfolios, and if the NUFK refuses this solution, they contemplate to impose on us an on-spot "ceasefire" which will result in dividing Cambodia in two.

This or that solution of Cambodian question which the U.S.A. and certain west and east European powers want to "offer" the Khmer people like poisoned plate is absolutely unacceptable.

The Khmer people, the NUFK, the RGNUC and the CNLPAF will fight, with arms in their hands, to the end, that is, till the U.S. imperialists quit Cambodia totally, irretrievably and unconditionally.

The Khmer national resistance takes it as its own the noble conviction expressed by His Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great anti-imperialist hero of world-wide fame, when he said:

"If the United States thinks that it can swallow up small nations one by one, while improving its relations only with big powers or maintain its colonial domination by propping up its minions forsaken by the people under the signboard of 'anti-communism,' it is gravely mistaken. Such policy of the United States will rather arouse resistance and hatred of the majority of the world's peoples and hasten its ruin."

(Continued on Page 2)

TELEGRAMS

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message to Comrade **Salem Rubaya Ali**, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, in reply to the latter's message of greetings sent on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the victory in the historic Pochonbo battle, and a message to **Marien Ngouabi**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour and President of the People's Republic of the Congo, in reply to the latter's message of greetings sent in connection with the admission of the DPRK to the World Health Organization.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Ahmad Hassan al-Bakr**, President of the Republic of Iraq, on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the July 14 national day of the Republic of Iraq and the 5th anniversary of the victory of the July 27 revolution, and prior, to this he sent the latter a telegram of condolence, upon hearing the sad news that Minister of Defence Lieutenant General Hammad Shehab, member of the Revolutionary Commanding Council of the Republic of Iraq was assassinated on June 30 last owing to the anti-government plot of the domestic reactionaries.

Great Affection, Intense Loyalty

The Hwanghae Iron Works was reduced to ruins by the U.S. imperialist aggressors during the Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950-July 1953). Now it has been rebuilt into a giant of our metallurgical industry, demonstrating the grandeur of our independent national economy and the indomitable spirit of our working class. Equipped with modern metallurgical installations such as blast furnaces, coke ovens, open-hearths, blooming mills and the like, this factory mass-produces a great variety of iron and steel materials.

The credit for this must go to the meticulous guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

On July 29, 1953, three days after the ceasefire, he visited there. At the news that he had come, the people all ran out to welcome him. They were the people who unflinchingly fought the war, looking up to him.

Taking the hands of the greeting workers one by one, he said:

"I wanted to see you comrades even during the war. Some of you have been wounded?"

Tears welled up in the eyes of the workers when he, who with all burdens of the war on his shoulders, had led the Fatherland Liberation War to victory, personally came to their factory to show tender affection for them, without taking a rest from his fatigue.

He stepped toward the compound which was littered with scraps of metal, leaving no space even to step.

But he pushed his way through the obstacles. Absorbed in deep thought, he walked, scratching ashes with an iron rod or tapping sliced steel pillars. In front of the utterly devastated blast furnace he said that the Iron Works was badly destroyed, and asked one of the functionaries accompanying him how many bombs were dropped on its compound.

At the reply that nearly 30,000 bombs were showered, he emphatically stated: The Yankee aggressors were intent on killing us all and occupying the whole territory of our country but we have survived. Nothing is out of the reach of our working class if they set to work relying on their own efforts.

That day he looked around the whole compound and climbed up the hill which afforded a bird's-eye view of the Iron Works, and spoke to the workers in a confident voice to this effect:

Comrades! We should not be discouraged. We have knocked out the Yankee aggressors and won victory, haven't we? We will win the victory in the future, too.

Saying that we would be able to reconstruct the national economy with credit he showed them the direction and ways of reconstruction down to the detail. Then he noted that the rehabilitation of the national economy must begin with the restoration of heavy industry, and the restoration of the Hwanghae Iron Works, with open-hearths.

On his way to the main entrance of the factory, he stopped at a place where the residential quarter at the foot of Mt. Wolbongsan came into view. He looked upon at the devastated houses for a while and spoke to the workers quietly: "The workers have no houses now..." He could not speak any more. At this moment, a worker stepped forward and said:

"Dear leader! We will make a better living for ourselves. So don't worry about that."

Looking at the worker who said that, he told him in a resolute tone:

"That's right. This is the very thing you should do. You've got to build a bigger open-hearth on the spot where there was a small one, demolished by the Yankee devils, and replace straw-thatched huts with brick buildings to show the Yankee villains the real ability of Koreans in the rehabilitation work, too."

These words kindled fires in the minds of the workers. New strength and courage welled up. They renewed their determination to overcome any adversity.

Already convinced of victory even in the grim days of the war when the whole country was engulfed in a sea of fire, the leader was energetically pushing forward preparations for postwar reconstruction even, forgetting sleep and rest—creating the base of engineering industry, a key branch of heavy industry, and training technical personnel.

Immediately after the victorious Fatherland Liberation War, he first called on the workers to realize his great plan and aroused them to the task of postwar reconstruction.

The leader's teaching served as a beacon fire, a torch of struggle, that illuminated the path to be followed by the workers of this factory who were quite at a loss what to begin with and how.

In hearty response to his teaching, the workers buckled down to the task of rehabilitation. They substituted wooden pillars for iron pillars, and under the roof thatched with grasses, not tiles, they cut out congealed iron and made steel frames. At last they rebuilt it, in less than a year, open-hearth No. 1, twice the size that destroyed by the Yankee devils.

The leader attended a ceremony to mark the start of the production of iron. He shared the joy with the workers, saying that the sight of molten iron flowing out gave him new confidence.

When our people embarked on the fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan, this country was in a very difficult situation both at home and abroad. The U.S. imperialists and their minions were kicking up war racket. Materials, funds and manpower required for economic construction were in short supply.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gives on-the-spot guidance at the Hwanghae Iron Works

In such situation the leader put trust in the strength of the workers and led them to pull through the difficulties ahead.

On January 3, 1957, he visited the Iron Works and frankly told the workers about the difficult situation, arousing them to greater achievement in labour. Then he gave them the task of constructing a blast furnace by May Day the next year.

The workers swore to admirably fulfil the task assigned by the leader, who was always anxious to lay the dependable basis of our heavy industry by surmounting the postwar difficulties and thus bring about the bright morrow.

They flung themselves into the construction of blast furnace, shattering the erroneous views of the conservatives who were hampering their advance by arguing that "it is impossible to rehabilitate the blast furnace by our own efforts" and "some equipment at least ought to be imported."

Toward the end of 1957 the leader came again to the Iron Works and personally guided the blast furnace project.

He was quite pleased to see that the construction of blast furnace and coke oven was making rapid progress and 1,200 dwellings were springing up.

He shook hands with the builders one by one, and praised them, saying that it was a wonderful thing to build a blast furnace in a year with their own design, technique and equipment. Members of the Party Central Committee, he added, would come here to enjoy the holiday with the workers when the blast furnace was put into operation. Sitting down at table arranged in the factory mess hall, he said that he got greater strength and self-confidence when he saw the workers working in high spirits and proposed the first toast to their health and the second one to the successful progress in the construction of the blast furnace No. 1.

The workers of the Iron Works performed miracles under the wise guidance of the great leader who always lives right among the people to share the sweets and bitters with them.

They displayed the unrivalled bravery and mass heroism in the blast furnace project. They assembled gas uptakes on the ground and lifted them atop the furnace and introduced the advanced method of welding. This helped cut down by two-thirds the time required for its completion.

A grand ceremony to mark its commissioning was held, attended by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. On that occasion the leader praised the workers for their feats in labour. He said:

"The giant Hwanghae Iron Works which has now made its appearance here is a pride of our working class who became masters of the country and a symbol of their might."

The leader visited again the Iron Works some time later and gave a highly important teaching that as Height 1211 was a height of great strategic importance in the past Fatherland Liberation War, so steel is always Height 1211 in socialist construction.

Bearing the leader's words deep in mind and taking pride in the fact that they are valiant fighters who defend the important height, the height of steel in socialist construction, the workers of the Iron Works fulfilled their assignments envisaged in the Seven-Year Plan ahead of the set time: the plan for pig iron was overfulfilled at 118.2 per cent, steel at 104.2 per cent and rolled steel at 117.8 per cent.

The leader not only led the workers of this factory to effect the miraculous innovation in their struggle for increased production of iron and steel but also looked after their life with the affection of a real father.

It was very sultry in August 1966. The leader was then staying in Changsong, a far-away mountain village. Seeing the famous syrup turned out there, he thought of the workers of the Iron Works and sent it to them.

This syrup permeated with the warm love of the paternal leader who is always concerned about the smelters' health was a source of inexhaustible strength for them.

Indeed, he paid particular attention to the workers' health whenever he visited the Hwanghae Iron Works. He would stand by the blast furnace to see in person how severely the smelters were affected by the heat of the flame, even tasted minerals and advised the functionaries concerned to hang the blinds over the windows of their rest room to keep off the sun.

Tall apartment houses standing in rows in Songrim, a centre of our metallurgical industry, the modernly equipped chicken farm, milch cow farm and vegetable plot under sprinkler irrigation system—all these are an expression of the leader's utmost care given to the workers of the Hwanghae Iron Works.

In order to practice their intense loyalty to the leader who shows so great an affection for them they are now all out to produce more iron and steel materials this year, a year decisive of the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan. They are effecting continuous innovation and making uninterrupted advance under the unfurled banner of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

Kim Su Yon

Five-point Programme for National Reunification Advanced by Comrade KIM IL SUNG Is a Very Important and Just One

World-wide Repercussions of President KIM IL SUNG's Historic June 23 Speech

The five-point programme for national reunification put forward by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in his historic June 23 speech continues to evoke a widespread response among the people of the world with each passing day.

Li In Gyu, Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the People's Republic of the Congo, conveyed on July 19 the personal letter of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader and President of the DPRK, to Marien Ngouabi, President of the PRC.

On the occasion President Marien Ngouabi expressed deep thanks to President Kim Il Sung for his personal letter and said:

The five-point programme for national reunification newly put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung is a very important and just one.

Especially, this is a just and reasonable programme for putting an end to the split of Korea and reunifying her. Instituting a Confederation under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo is most urgent and reasonable and it is a realistic proposal acceptable to anyone in the north and the south.

Our stand toward Korea's reunification question remains unchanged.

The People's Republic of the Congo will fully support it in the UN and other international arenas and we will make all possible efforts.

In conclusion, he pointed out that as the plot of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to fabricate two Chinas was smashed in the past, their scheme to create two Koreas will surely be shattered by the struggle of the world progressive forces, and voiced full support to the struggle of our people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

On July 16 M. Suslov, Member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the CC of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, authorized by Leonid Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, met Kwon Hui Gyong, DPRK Ambassador to the Soviet Union, and said:

Comrade Kosygin has already expressed, through his statement, the stand of fully supporting the five-point programme advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung. We will continue to hold fast to this stand.

We will determinedly reject the attempt of south Korea to enter the United Nations. We will decisively reject its attempt to enter the UN as two Koreas.

Pointing out that the Soviet Union will take a measure in support of the struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful reunification of the country, he said:

We sternly condemn the south Korean puppets. We have no relations and will not have any relations with them.

In his telegram to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War of the Korean people, Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and Commander-in-Chief of the Palestinian Revolutionary Army, said:

We Palestinian people and the armed forces fully support the new five-point programme for national reunification you have recently advanced to overcome the difficult situation of split created in Korea and achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. Considering that the new, wise line of national reunification set forth by you is a line truly reflecting the desire of the entire people in north and south Korea, we merge our voices with the peace-loving, progressive and democratic voices of the world resolutely supporting this line.

The Secretariat of the International Union of Students issued on July 11 a statement fully supporting the new five-point programme for national reunification advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader.

In its statement the IUS Secretariat pointed out:

The new programme put forward by President Kim Il Sung is not only a just programme for realizing the national aspiration of the Korean people and youth and students but also a realistic programme for accomplishing the peaceful reunification of Korea which reflects the desire of the peace-loving peoples and the progressive youth and students of the world.

Considering that the new programme for achieving Korea's peaceful reunification is a demonstration of the might of the DPRK and greatly contributes to the cause of Korea's reunification and the cause of world peace, the IUS Secretariat positively supports it.

The statement pointed out:

The IUS Secretariat appeals to its affiliated organizations and world progressive students to extend firm solidarity to the righteous struggle of the Korean people and youth and students for the materialization of the five-point programme for national reunification and organize effective and specific solidarity functions in demand of the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea.

Prof. and Dr. Herbert, Chairman of the Association for Promotion of Relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Austria, made a statement on the "month of anti-U.S. joint struggle." In his statement he actively supported the five-point programme for national reunification advanced by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and said:

The Confederal Republic of Koryo will have her seat in the UN and represent the will of the Korean people.

The realization of the realistic proposal will make an important contribution to peace and security in the world.

We Austrian people support this proposal and consider that the Korean question should be discussed at the 28th Session of the UN General Assembly.

The Coordination Committee of Trade Unions of Mali issued on July 4 a statement at a meeting, supporting the five-point programme for national reunification advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader.

The committee stressed in its statement:

The Coordination Committee of Trade Unions of Mali solemnly declares its firm determination to actively support the just line put forward by President Kim Il Sung.

The committee expresses allout militant solidarity of the Malian working people with the Korean working people in their lofty struggle for their country's peaceful reunification.

Victor L. Mayekiso, Member of the National Executive Committee of the Pan-African Congress of Azania and Deputy Secretary of External Affairs of the Congress, issued on July 8 in Cairo a statement in support of the five-point programme for national reunification advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader.

He said:

Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the five-point programme for the peaceful reunification of the country, the supreme aspiration of the entire people in north and south Korea. This stemmed from the fairness and justness characterjstic of his leadership from the very beginning of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Pointing to the content of the five-point programme for national reunification, he stressed:

All the proposals are just and fair, and show his sincere efforts for the peaceful solution of the Korea's reunification question.

The proposals also unmasked those who advocate the reunification in word, but in deed pursue the country's split.

The proposals clearly reflect the unanimous desire of the entire Korean people and fully lay bare the true colour of those who use the reunification question for deceiving the world people. The proposals bring to light the colonial policy pursued by the U.S. imperialists in south Korea and expose to the people the true colour of the lackeys of U.S. imperialism headed by Pak Jung Hi.

The proposals not only enjoy the full support of the peace- and justice-loving people of the world but also enlist our sincere support.

Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!

Glory to Korea's reunification!

Victory to the five-point programme!

In his interview with a reporter of **Choson Sinbo**, Kenzo Kono, President of the Japanese House of Councillors, expressed full support to the five-point programme for national reunification advanced by Marshal Kim Il Sung and said:

The new five-point programme for national reunification including the institution of the Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by President Kim Il Sung is a historic programme which indicates the clear direction the Korean people should follow, with a lofty idea, looking ahead into the future of the nation.

Having taken the right course, the Korean people, I believe, will surely achieve reunification, with their ardent desire for reunification and through untiring efforts for its realization.

The Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of Sweden also issued a statement in support of the five-point programme for national reunification put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader.

The statement pointed out:

The Communist Youth League of Sweden calls upon all the progressive forces of the world to support the five-point programme for national reunification of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

U.S. troops, get out of south Korea!

Dissolve the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea"!

U.S. imperialism must stop at once its assistance to south Korea.

When the Korean question is discussed at the UN, the representative of the DPRK must be invited to participate in it.

Check the Japanese militarists' reinvasion of south Korea!

The Communist Youth League of Sweden will continue to struggle in order to strengthen support and encouragement to the Korean people's struggle to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

(Continued from Page 1)

In conclusion I, in the name of the Khmer people, the National United Front of Kampuchea, the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, the Cambodian National Liberation People's Armed Forces and in my own name, solemnly declare once again indefectible unity and solidarity with the glorious fraternal Korean people and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and our full, enthusiastic and indefectible support to the following new five-point programme advanced magisterially by His Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung, the liberator and father of the entire Korean nation, for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country:

First, to remove the state of military confrontation and ease tension between the north and the south, cease arms reinforcement and arms race, make all foreign troops withdraw, reduce armed forces and armaments, stop the introduction of weapons from foreign countries and conclude a peace agreement.

Second, to realize many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and the south in all the political, military, diplomatic, economic and cultural fields.

Third, to invite the broad sections of people of all strata in the north and the south to participate in the nation-wide patriotic work for national reunification and to convene a Great National Congress composed of representatives of people of all walks of life, political parties and social organizations in the north and the south to have broader debates on the question of the country's reunification and solve it.

Fourth, to institute a north-south Confederation under a single national title, leaving intact the two systems existing in the north and the south for the time being.

Fifth, to prevent the country from being divided into two Koreas permanently as a result of the freezing of the division. The north and the south should not enter the United Nations separately and, if they want to enter it before the country is reunified they should do so as one state under the name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo after the Confederation is instituted at least.

The United States of America must withdraw its troops from south Korea at the earliest date and desist from its acts of aggression and intervention against Korea.

The U.N.O. must take the label of "United Nations forces" from the U.S. troops in south Korea and make them withdraw and dissolve the so-called "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

As for the Japanese militarists, they must abandon their hostile policy against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and stop their sinister manoeuvres to realize their ambition for renewed invasion of south Korea, if a chance presented itself.

The five-point programme is an extremely just, equitable, patriotic, logical and peaceful position.

The enemies of the Korean people are greatly shocked and thrown into fear by this programme, because their unjust, illegal and bellicose position has been completely unmasked and it will soon become untenable in face of the pressure and condemnation by the world people.

On the contrary, the five-point programme instils enthusiasm and hope into the south Korean people who look up to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the sun of liberation rising high above the horizon, the unique national hero and father.

It is with these sentiments that I beg you to permit me to propose, together with all the Khmers present here, a toast:

to health, longevity and happiness of His Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Madame Chairman Kim Song Ae,

to the prosperity and happiness of the Korean people,

to the grandeur, glory and grand new successes in the socialist construction of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea,

to the Khmero-Korean friendship, solidarity and indestructible unity,

to the common victory of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the People's Republic of China, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the Front for National Liberation and Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Viet Nam, the Lao Patriotic Front and Cambodia under the National United Front of Kampuchea over U.S. imperialism and its minions,

to the health of His Excellency Kim Il and madame,

to the health of the dear guests and friends present here.

Diplomatic Relations Established between DPRK and Denmark

An agreement on establishing diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Kingdom of Denmark was signed in Copenhagen on July 17, according to a report from Copenhagen.

The agreement said:

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark reached an agreement on establishing diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the two countries.

The agreement was signed, authorized by the Government of the DPRK, by Kwon Hui Gyong, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Soviet Union, and, authorized by the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark, by Giordenberg, Director of the General Political Department of the Foreign Ministry of the Kingdom of Denmark.

DPRK's UN Permanent Observer Appointed

Ho Dam, Foreign Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent on July 19 a message to Kurt Waldheim, Secretary General of the United Nations, informing him of the appointment of the permanent observer of the DPRK at the United Nations.

In his message Foreign Minister Ho Dam said that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea appointed Comrade Kwon Min Jun, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, as permanent observer of the DPRK at the United Nations.

REMINISCENCES OF THE ANTI-JAPANESE GUERILLAS

His Fervent Love of the People

Li Du Chan

(Continued from Our Issue No. 31)

Everywhere and every day we had felt and witnessed the noble intention of Comrade Commander who loved and paid a high regard to the people, but never before had we been so deeply impressed by his noble virtue as when we were staying in the village near Kuanti before the New Year Day.

In this village too, as in other villages, we endeavoured to help and educate the people, loving them and respecting their customs.

Though the New Year Day was in the offing, we had nothing in the way of feast for the occasion. And what made us feel still more regrettable was our failure to make decent preparations for the meals to serve Comrade Commander with.

Some new recruits and young guerillas appeared rather sad recalling the New Year feasts they had had in company of their parents and relations back home before.

The commanding officers reported this state of mind of the men to Comrade Commander and asked for permission to go to procure food. One of them said:

"This is the unanimous opinion of the men. The New Year Day is near at hand. So we should like to go to the village and get some buckwheat or potato starch and make noodles."

At this Comrade Commander said in the following vein:

We are now engaged in the revolution. It is not for our own comfort and personal interests but for the country's liberation and the people's welfare and interests that we are waging the revolutionary struggle through all kinds of hardships.

Even now when the festival day is approaching the overwhelming majority of the people cannot afford to eat their fill of gruel, to say nothing of rice cakes and boiled rice. And there are so many people who cannot keep their children properly clothed in this depth of rigorous winter.

Let it be that we cannot help the people, but can we ever allow ourselves to consume their rice, even a single grain?

In order to extricate the people from their distress as soon as possible, we must knock down Japanese imperialism and liberate our motherland.

In this way Comrade Commander dissuaded the commanding officers from going to procure food.

The officers were deeply ashamed of themselves for having been callous to the noble intention of Comrade Commander who treasured the people so much.

Now a rumour came to us that the villagers were going to prepare a New Year feast for us with all their hearts.

Moved by the teachings and loving care given them by Comrade Commander, they treated us, the KPRA, with brotherly affections and aided us wholeheartedly.

They thought it the greatest honour to spend the New Year Day with General Kim Il Sung and decided to prepare pork, rice cake, liquor to enjoy the holiday merrily in a grand style with the guerilla troops.

Learning this, we were as happy as if we were going to have the New Year feast in our home villages. We helped the villagers, conducted political work for them with greater energy and hurried with the jobs on hand.

Just at this time Comrade Commander came to the village.

He made rounds of calls on villagers' houses to look into their living conditions and cordially talked with village elders. One of them said:

"The Japanese imperialists and the local bandits have sacked us clean, leaving us in a state of utter destitution. It's been a hell we've lived through. But now that you, General Kim Il Sung, have come, we can sleep in peace and we think we can put on flesh even without eating."

Tears were glistening in the eyes of the old man. In a trembling voice he went on:

"There's a saying that it's a blessed day when an honoured guest has come. And so, today when you, General Kim Il Sung have paid us a visit is the happiest holiday in my life, nay, to everybody in our village.

"A few days and we'll be greeting the New Year. So every family is planning to prepare the holiday feast with their whole hearts so that they can celebrate the holiday grandly in company with you General. Please don't stand on ceremony but honour our New Year celebration with your presence."

Comrade Commander thanked the villagers from the bottom of his heart for their hospitality, but earnestly told them against wasting on the feast on our account, though it was good to cheerfully observe the New Year festival.

The village elders, however, said they would give the world to entertain the unit of General Kim Il Sung, and invited him over and over again to the New Year feast.

After his talks with the villagers Comrade Commander made a round of the companies and chatted with us guerillas, surveying our feelings.

Unable to grasp the profound and noble intent of Comrade Commander, we told him of our joy to enjoy the New Year festival with the village folk who were giving us wholehearted aid.

He remained silent, preoccupied with some thoughts. Then he rose and went towards the headquarters.

Shortly his orderly came in a hurry and conveyed us his orders to get ready for departure. To us it came as something quite unexpected.

"What could be the matter?" we wondered. "Is it that the enemy's coming?"

Wondering thus, we all got ready and fell in.

"Aye, it couldn't be helped," someone blurted. "We must first finish off the Japanese imperialists to make the New Year feast happy and joyful."

Some young guerillas were sorry that the holiday feast should be missed.

We bade farewell to the villagers. The village folk were much disappointed to know that they could not have the New Year festivities with us.

An old man took our hands and would not let go. "You're really going away!" he said. "It seems there's been some fault on our part. Otherwise, how can you leave like this?"

We had to soothe the elders who were sorry. We thanked them many times and said good-bye, explaining over and over again that we had to leave owing to unavoidable circumstances. Nevertheless, they followed us, holding our hands in theirs and saying:

"It's all military affairs, so we cannot interfere with you, but for all that it's truly regrettable. If you take account of our earnest desire, how can you leave just before the New Year Day?"

We were also sorry to part with them. The recruits were all the more so.

It was after dark that we got to the deep forest in the valley of Huangnihotzu.

Comrade Commander gave an order to rest. He told us to repair log huts used by lumberjacks, and stay there.

Only now we came to guess the deep thoughts of Comrade Commander who led us out of the village all of a sudden. But some of the recruits who were unable to grasp what it was all about seemed very much homesick.

"Maybe they're thinking of us back at home, eating puddings together," one of them drawled beside the campfire.

Just then Comrade Commander came out and approached the campfire. He sat down opposite us and said something like this:

A gala day is enjoyable for everybody. As a matter of course, it ought to be a day when all can wear a fine dress, enjoy delicious dishes and talk about jolly things one another. But how many people can really enjoy this festive occasion now that the Japanese imperialists and landlords are present in our Korea and in this area of north-east China?

Look at the way inhabitants of the village near Kuanti where we were staying are living. How many of them are leading a decent life, except a few landlords? Most of the villagers are poorly dressed and short of food for the moment. Tomorrow is the New Year Day, but how many children are there who have a new clothing ready for the occasion and how many old people are there who can afford to drink a toast on the morning of the holiday? And some people have already run out of food and so cannot even afford gruel. Many of them go to the landlords and ask for a loan of some sorghum or foxtail millet, but they are only insulted and turned back with empty sacks.

Nevertheless, the people of that village were ready to butcher pigs, make puddings and buy liquor to entertain us. This is something we ought to ponder over. It is true that they were prompted by a sincere motive when they gave us an active support and aid, were desirous of keeping the festivity in our company and wanted to treat us to a delectable feast of dainties. But would it be right for us to receive such an entertainment from them? Can we enjoy the holiday with a peace of mind, eating the meals they serve for us, knowing that some of them have nothing to eat at the very moment? If we, so many of us, stayed there even for a day, we would have given the villagers a lot of burden.

Comrade Commander paused and asked the comrade who had just evinced his longing for the New Year festivity back at home, "What is your opinion?"

The comrade hung his head for shame and remained silent.

"And how say you, the other comrades?" Comrade Commander asked glancing round at us. We all dropped our heads without a word; thinking of the noble and profound intention of Comrade Commander, we were ashamed of our thoughtlessness to have only been delighted by the expectation that we would have the New Year feast together with the village folk.

Comrade Commander awaited our answer for some time, but seeing we did not utter a word, he resumed:

Immediately after the formation of the guerilla army, the troops were few and their weapons were meagre. But how strong we have grown today! Before, our struggle centred on the guerilla bases in some area of Chientao, but it has emerged far out of that area; at present our guerilla army is active in vast areas—the whole of north-east China.

Our method of struggle at first was to assail the enemies with pepper, powder, axes, sickles, spears and clubs and wrest a few rifles from them. Now, only four or five years after that, we have come so far as to make expeditions for thousands of *ri*, triumphantly carrying out battles against large enemy forces. At first the Japanese imperialists viciously propagandized that we were "bandits". But now the people themselves do not believe it and the peoples of the Soviet Union and China are rejoiced over our just struggle and its prospects.

Then how is it possible for our force to grow so strong as today? We are an army equipped with Marxist-Leninist ideology and true sons and daughters of the people. We are combatants who unhesitatingly dedicate their lives to the cause of their country and people. The inexhaustible source of our strength lies precisely in the fact that we are one with the people, sharing weal and woe with them.

So we must always be quick and tactful in action, but must at the same time respect the people everywhere, defend their interests as we would our precious lives, endure and put up with whatever hardships and difficulties and live in the spirit of sharing joy and life with the people. Herein lie our real happiness and pride and hopes.

Listening to Comrade Commander's earnest teachings, we reflected upon our previous behaviours with remorse.

The night was late and our meal was ready. As it were, our preparations for the New Year celebration were now full.

The food was no more than boiled millet.

"Engaged in an arduous revolution, we don't think the New Year Day a special occasion," a veteran said, addressing new recruits. "If we eat three times a day, even if it is gruel, that's grand; if we eat cooked rice, that's a feast."

Laughing, the veteran pushed warm millet bowls towards the recruits, urging them to eat.

But the young guerillas conceded to the old. Thus, we urged each other to eat first.

Watching the scene, Comrade Commander was very much gratified and said something like this:

This meal we are now taking, seeing a significant year of victory out and greeting the New Year, is no more than a few spoonfuls of cooked millet, but it is as good as dainties of all lands and seas. And everywhere we go we enjoy the profound love of the people and we are struggling for the liberation of our country and the building of a new society. How could our feelings be swayed by diet?... We have before us so many holidays and festive New Year Days to enjoy together with the people in our liberated homeland. We must fight on without losing this faith, and that is all there is to do.

So saying, Comrade Commander took up the spoon.

His words filled us with a fresh determination to fight well. We all renewed our resolve to beat more enemies in the year lying ahead of us and move up the day of national liberation. Thus, we celebrated that New Year Day most memorably.

I shall not forget that New Year Day for ever. Still fresh in my memory are the deep love of Comrade Commander for the people and his earnest teaching that we should be a true people's army, faithful servants of the people.

In the course of the second expedition to north Manchuria Comrade Commander, while dealing severe political and military blows to the enemy through positive military activities in vast areas, fired the broad sections of the people with revolutionary fervour and organized and united them more firmly. This was of tremendous significance in the advancement of our revolution.

Indeed the brilliant success in the second expedition to north Manchuria was a great fruition of Comrade Commander's brilliant strategy and tactics and superb art of command, his profound love of the people and his revolutionary mass viewpoint.

Every time I think of this, I recall the following words of Comrade Commander:

"To win over the masses is the key to victory in the revolution. Accordingly, it is very important in assuring the final victory of our revolution to have a correct understanding of the class struggle in the northern half of the Republic and conduct it along the right path."

Bearing deep in mind this teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, and following his great example, we must always maintain the revolutionary attitude of loving and respecting the people and devoting our all to them as their servants, and we must constantly expand our revolutionary ranks through an efficient combination of the mass line and the class line, thus hastening the final victory of the Korean revolution and the cause of national reunification. We must do our best to achieve this end.

(The End)

Military and Political Study in the KPRA

In the days of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung organized and guided the political study and military training systematically and regularly. In this course, he trained the members of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to be competent political and military cadres, constantly increasing its fighting capacity.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said in the following vein:

Without arming the guerillas firmly with communist ideology, it is impossible to win victory in the protracted, arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle. So, we must strengthen the ideological education of the guerillas, while intensifying their military training.

He regarded the study as the first and foremost task of revolutionaries, and personally organized and guided this work. He created unique forms and methods of the military and political study within the KPRA.

Under the conditions in which there were ceaseless battles and marches, the studies in the KPRA were conducted in three forms—day-to-day study, short-term study and periodical study.

Periodical Military and Political Study

The periodical military and political study system was a system under which intensive political and military study sessions were held for a fairly long time.

This kind of study session was organized, particularly when a new revolutionary line presented itself or the situation was complex. This was aimed at better equipping the guerillas politically and militarily.

The study was held chiefly in winter, which lasted one month in general, sometimes four months.

Even under the most difficult conditions, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made scrupulous preparations to ensure success in study.

To make camping sites safe and secure provisions and other military supplies needed for study he would organize battles and lure the stubbornly chasing enemy into the distant place.

The military and political study was held systematically in accordance with education programme worked out by Comrade Kim Il Sung. Its subjects covered overall problems ranging from general knowledge to political and military affairs.

The basic content of study was the classical works written by Comrade Kim Il Sung and his important teachings which would be greatly conducive to arming the guerillas with his great *Juche* idea. The education programme also included the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism, and Korean history and geography.

In the military study primary attention was directed to getting the guerillas fully acquainted themselves with the leader's military theory, guerilla tactics and superb war methods which were skilfully applied in each period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. The tactics of regular army was also the subject of military study.

The intensive study sessions were classified into two terms in general. The first term was designed to help the unit members grasp basic contents of the subjects envisaged in the programme and the second term was planned to consolidate knowledge they had gained at the first term.

Guerillas were divided into two categories—self-study group and alphabet-learning group—according to each person's level. The self-study group comprised responsible people of company Party branches, company commanders and aide-de-camp whose political and theoretical levels were fairly high; this group was guided directly by Comrade Kim Il Sung. The alphabet-learning group comprised the rank and file. In this group company political commissars and members of the secretariat gave lectures.

Diverse methods were employed in study according to each person's level and specific condition: giving a lecture, followed by debate and discussion, making cadres take it upon themselves individually to teach those with lower levels and consolidating knowledge one had acquired through writing and so on.

During the study period a strict check-up was made on the results of study. An examination was held in each group as soon as the study ended.

Comrade Kim Il Sung summed up the study when each term was over and honoured those guerillas who distinguished themselves in the study.

Short-Term Study

Besides the periodical study, short-term study was often organized.

This kind of study was held at different regiments, companies or platoons for several days, mainly when the whole unit found it difficult to conduct study sessions collectively, when a new strategic and tactical policy was advanced or when there arose the need to give intensive political and military training for many recruits.

New barracks were not built for this purpose. The study was conducted at the secret camp or bivouacking site in the region where each unit was active.

In the short-term study lectures were given on the revolutionary lines and strategic and tactical policies presented by Comrade Kim Il Sung and political and military tasks for their implementation. The education programme for the recruits included political and military knowledge essential to their guerilla life, the explanation of mission and aim of the KPRA and army rules.

Well-informed commanders and instructors gave lectures and organized discussions. The lecturer sometimes would raise questions and get his audience debate them, divided in two groups.

As for the recruits those veteran guerillas with a higher knowledge level took it upon themselves individually to give them intensive assistance.

This short-term study enabled the KPRA members to correctly grasp the basic contents and essence of the teachings, revolutionary line and strategic and tactical policies advanced by the leader at each period. In this way the recruits were trained in a short span of time to become guerillas who could carry out their combat tasks admirably.

Day-to-Day Study

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught in the following vein:

Since march and battle are our daily routine, we guerillas have little time to study. If you try to study only in spare hours, you would mean you are not inclined to study after all.

We must utilize every spare moment to learn, even while on the march and in battle.

In all circumstances, the soliders of the KPRA studied energetically to learn the great revolutionary thought of the leader.

Every spare moment was used for study in the secret camp. They were never without a book even for a moment. Even during a break of the march, when they were sitting by the bonfire of the camping site where they would spend overnight or even when they were on the march, they did not lift their eyes from the book.

During the march they would put words on the knapsack of the man walking ahead and memorize them.

Some guerillas never failed to carry Comrade Kim Il Sung's works with them, even though they had to take a day's ration out of their knapsacks.

When the booklet was so dog-eared and thumbed that much of its print was obliterated, some guerillas would write them in again and read the book over and over.

They also utilized all possible spare moments in army life to acquire military knowledge. They strove to improve marksmanship and become expert in different weapons.

As mentioned above, the military and political study in the KPRA was held regardless of time and place; every battle and every aspect of their life was study and training.

Indeed, the military and political study in the KPRA conducted under the direct guidance and care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the days of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle was a school to train the unit members to be competent cadres who were prepared politically, ideologically and militarily; it was, so to speak, a "University of Revolution" to produce the future pillars of the fatherland in the crucible of revolutionary storm.

Li Chang Gyu

Our Working People Perform Their Task in a Way Worthy of Masters of the Revolution

Well aware of their being masters of the state and society and masters of the revolution, the working people of our country now perform their job strenuously, assiduously and thoroughly, making new innovations in all spheres of economic construction.

This finds expression in the fact that they unconditionally accept the tasks set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and carry them out to the last with unflinching perseverance.

The leader gave a programmatic teaching on raising the annual production of tractors up to the level of 30,000 and that of lorries 15,000-30,000 within one or two years for comprehensive mechanization of agriculture. The workers in the domains concerned who have risen as one to implement his teaching are attaining miraculous successes.

The workers of the Kiyang Tractor Plant are fulfilling their task with the attitude of masters, conscious of their responsibility for the rural technical revolution. Giving full scope to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, they launched a mass technical innovation drive and mobilized all inner reserves. As a result, they wrought a miracle—they turned out in six months as many tractors as were produced in the previous two years' time. In order to expand the production capacity, they admirably built a large-scale processing and assembling workshop in a short space of time. In the past six months the Sungri Combined Automobile Factory manufactured 1.9 times more lorries than in the corresponding period of last year. During this period, they succeeded in producing a new type of lorry "Tujaeng."

The coal and ore miners throughout the country are out to implement the teaching of the leader that especially this year much effort should be directed to developing the extractive industries, the first process of production. They have chalked up great results through a dynamic increased production struggle. In the first half year alone, the colliers under the General Bureau of Coal Industry upped the coal output by more than one million tons as against the same period last year.

The workers of the Ryongsong Machine Plant who turned out 15,000 tons of sets of plants last year lifted the production level over three times this year. The Hwanghae Iron Works has boosted the per worker output 1.8 times and the output of pig iron, steel and rolled steel 1.3-1.5 times as compared with the end of last year. Construction of large-scale electric, chemical and metallurgical industry centres is making brisk headway.

Wholeheartedly upholding the highly important teaching of the leader on making this year a decisive year in the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan, the workers in all fields of the national economy carried on a vigorous labour campaign.

Consequently, in mid-June, upwards of 2,000 factories and enterprises fulfilled their first half year plan ahead of schedule.

The agricultural workers reaped a bumper harvest of wheat and barley this year. In rice cultivation, too, they are assured of an all-time high yield.

Our working people's attitude of masters in their work can also be seen from the fact that they execute all their task tenaciously and thoroughly.

They cherish and protect the state and social property and assiduously manage the economic life of the country in all domains. They are conducting a vigorous drive to increase production with the existing economic assets and turn out products better and at lower cost. They not only take good care of mountains, forests and rivers but keep all clean and tidy—factories and enterpises, towns and villages, homes, schools, kindergartens and nurseries. In our country it has become a trend that the working people build up all economic life in more assiduous and methodical way.

The attitude of masters is a manifestation of the lofty political and moral traits of our working people who strive to deeply grasp the great *Juche* idea and meet its essential requirement through their practical activities.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said: **"In a nutshell, the idea of *Juche* means that the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction."** ("On Some Problems of Our Party's *Juche* Idea and the Government of the Republic's Internal and External Policies," Eng. ed., p. 1.)

The revolution and construction are the work for the masses of the people and the work to be carried out by the masses of the people themselves. Only through their own struggle and creative labour the masses of the people can liberate themselves from exploitation and oppression and build socialism and communism, the highest ideal of mankind.

That is why the masses of the people should take an attitude befitting masters in the revolution and construction.

Taking the attitude of masters in the revolution means having the idea of carrying out the revolution and construction to the end on one's own responsibility and holding fast to the stand of masters and enhancing the role of masters.

Only when they work in a way worthy of masters can the masses of the people display really great strength in the struggle to transform society and nature through their independent and creative activities.

Our working people's attitude of masters in the revolution is based on the fact that they have firmly established the *Juche*-oriented revolutionary outlook on the world and that they are boundlessly loyal to the leader.

This is also indicative of the essential superiority of the socialist system of our country provided by the leader.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Our socialist system is the best social system under which the working masses are masters of everything and everything in society serves the working masses." ("Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country," Eng. ed., p. 25.)

In our country sovereign power and all resources and wealth of the country belong to the working people, and it is they themselves who manage and operate the national economy. All the policies of the state are executed for the interests and happiness of the workers, peasants and other working people and all the wealth of society is devoted to the promotion of the wellbeing of the working people. In our country the expansion of production, the development of technique and the construction of factories are also for the sake of the working people. In our country the working masses are valued most and their personality and rights are respected to the utmost.

Under the most superior socialist system, our working people enjoy an independent and creative life as the masters of all things and they work with all their wisdom and energy for the consolidation and development of this system.

The attitude of masters in the revolution is manifested all the more strikingly by our working people, particularly because the ideological revolution indicated by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is being further intensified and the old ideological survivals of the working people eliminated and their revolutionization and working-classization stepped up.

It is an expression of the lofty collectivist spirit, the basis of life in socialist society, that our working people work for society and collective in a manner as becomes the masters.

This does not imply, however, that such collectivism is spontaneously brought into play with the establishment of the socialist system. In socialist society based on public ownership of means of production, the social and economic conditions engendering individualism, selfishness and all other obsolete ideas disappear and the nature of labour changes fundamentally. But the residue of outworn ideas left over from the exploiter society remains in the minds of the working people for a long time and hinders the building of socialism.

With a deep insight into such objective conditions for the acceleration of socialist construction, the leader energetically stepped up the ideological education of the working people to equip them with the socialist and communist idea and the collectivist idea in order to eliminate the remnants of outdated ideologies, give full play to the true superiority of the socialist system and successfully push ahead with socialist construction. Thus individualism, selfishness and other residue of old thoughts of the working people have been gradually wiped out, their consciousness of being the masters of the revolution raised and their political enthusiasm displayed fully. Accordingly, manpower and materials of the country have been mobilized and used more rationally and effectively in production and construction, uninterrupted innovations brought about in all spheres of economic management, organization of production and technological development and towns and the countryside built up in a more splendid shape.

Today our working people are carrying out their task strenuously, assiduously and thoroughly in a way worthy of masters of the revolution and registering great successes in all fields of socialist construction. These achievements owe to the wise leadership of the great leader and they demonstrate the great material force of the lofty spiritual and moral traits of the masses of the people who have risen upholding his leadership.

Li Chan Sun

"Through the Performance of Mansudae Art Troupe the Essence of the Modern Art of Korea Will Be Introduced in Japan"

Our Mansudae Art Troupe's Scheduled Performance in Japan Invites Keen Attention and Great Expectation from Prominent Japanese Public Figures

On the eve of our Mansudae Art Troupe's first performance tour of Japan, prominent Japanese figures of different circles entertain greater expectation and livelier concern for the performance.

Ryokichi Minobe, Governor of Tokyo, said:

Through the performance of the Pyongyang Mansudae Art Troupe of the DPRK, the essence of the modern art of Korea will be introduced in Japan.

It is the first time for the masses in Japan to appreciate with their own eyes and ears the grand, delightful and graphic performance representing the beauty and spirit of Korea.

I will welcome with open arms the mission of art whose visit is of epochal significance in the annals of Japan-Korea cultural interchange. I will manage to find time to see its performance.

Mikine Kuwahara, Chairman of the National Governors Association and Governor of Aichi Prefecture, had this to say:

The Mansudae Art Troupe's performance has gained public favour in a number of countries for its rich contents, elegant form characteristic of the nation and high artistic skill. Now it is soon coming to Japan. This seems to be a golden opportunity for me to see it.

I hope that the coming performance will achieve the expected aim and make a big success. It is my ardent desire that a giant stride forward be made in the cultural interchange between Japan and Korea with this as a momentum.

Ryoichi Kuroda, Governor of Osaka Prefecture, remarked:

It is said that the Mansudae Art Troupe gave performances in 40 countries or so, upholding President Kim Il Sung's *Juche*-oriented thought on literature and art, and won great admiration from the public, who called it the "flourishing art."

It is my heartfelt expectation that the forthcoming performance tour of Japan will provide an important opportunity to facilitate the Japan-Korea cultural interchange and deepen mutual understanding and friendship.

Torazo Ninagawa, Governor of Kyoto Prefecture, stated:

I am heartily pleased with the scheduled visit of the Pyongyang Mansudae Art Troupe to Japan from the DPRK, one of her neighbors.

The Korean dance, the national art, is beautiful and enjoys general popularity. Many plays, music and dance, based on the traditional art, are now highly appraised in many countries.

The extremely clear and emotional songs, graceful, gorgeous and solemn dance and other repertoires prepared with high artistic skill will undoubtedly enchant many Japanese people.

The performance, I was told, is to be given in different parts of Japan in August and September. The public in many countries wildly acclaimed it as the "art which has reached the highest level in the world." I should like to give encouragement to the Mansudae Art Troupe for great success in its performance. It is also my irrepressible desire to see the Japan-Korea friendship growing stronger.

Composer Tadashi Hattori had this to say:

Koreans are highly sensitive. I think they will put in very splendid acting.

Composer Tooru Takemitsu observed:

We feel a deep interest in the culture under the socialist system of the daily prospering DPRK and entertain great expectations of the forthcoming performance of the Mansudae Art Troupe.

It is said that the Mansudae Art Troupe has actively introduced into its operas the traditional way of singing folk songs, national musical instruments and many other cultural heritages treasured and loved by us.

How the traditions of a nation have been invigorated in the life of the masses—this matter arouses keen interest and may teach us a great deal, I think.

Dancer Mikiko Matsuyama said:

We warmly hail the long-awaited visit to Japan of the Pyongyang Mansudae Art Troupe.

It was in October 1964 that we gave a performance in Pyongyang on a goodwill mission. The memory of that beautiful city is still fresh in my mind.

Pyongyang, which was severely destroyed by the bombing of the U.S. imperialist air pirates, has been rebuilt into a magnificent city as we see today, under the grand plan and guidance of President Kim Il Sung.

The Pyongyang Mansudae Art Troupe is developing the traditional art of Korea and a new form of opera by skillfully blending them with the great spirit of the people of the DPRK, the spirit full of vigor.

There is no doubt that the performance will meet with public approval, because the repertoires give vivid portrayal of the heroic stamina of the Korean people who defend their country in an impressive combination of revolutionary realism and romanticism.

Actor Tatsuya Nakadai stated:

I have been looking forward to the performance of the Pyongyang Mansudae Art Troupe of the DPRK ever since I heard the glad news about its scheduled visit to Japan.

One of the artists, I wish to extend a hearty welcome to the Mansudae Art Troupe's performance tour of Japan, and I am waiting for it with thumping heart.

August Tickets for Performance of Korean Mansudae Art Troupe Sold Out in Four Days in Tokyo

Tickets were on sale in Tokyo, the first place of performance by our Mansudae Art Troupe in Japan, from July 14 when the Korean compatriots in Japan and Japanese people of all strata were showing ever greater expectation and interest in the troupe's performance tour of Japan which will extensively demonstrate the great vitality of the *Juche*-based art.

When 22 inquiry offices in Ginza, the busiest street, and Ikebukuro, Shinjuku, Ueno and other districts of Tokyo began to sell tickets at 10 in the morning, numerous Japanese people swarmed there, and vied with each other in buying tickets.

The tickets were sold out in no more than 2 hours. The inquiry offices were thronged with many people mortified at having missed the chance.

The telephones of the inquiry offices are kept busy with inquires as to how to get the tickets. A competition is afoot even among the inquiry offices for more tickets.

The tickets for August were sold out in four days in Tokyo.

Advance Party of Pyongyang Mansudae Art Troupe Arrives in Tokyo

The five-member advance party of the Pyongyang Mansudae Art Troupe of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arrived in Tokyo by air on July 22.

Han Dok Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), and other cadres of Chongryon and men of culture and arts cordially welcomed the advance party with warm compatriotic feelings at the airport.

Present at the airport were Hiroshi Susa and Isao Yoshiwara, assistant chiefs of the planning department of the **Asahi Shimbun**, and other leading officials of the host organizations.

Japanese Authorities Must Stop Suppressing Chongryon and Korean Citizens in Japan

Spokesman of DPRK Foreign Ministry Issues Statement

The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on July 22 denouncing the Japanese authorities for continuously perpetrating outrages against Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and Korean citizens in Japan.

The statement said:

Of late the Japanese authorities are continuously perpetrating outrages against Chongryon and Korean citizens in Japan.

Some time ago the Japanese police authorities dispatched security officials of the immigration bureau to conduct espionage acts among the functionaries and Korean nationals under the Fukui Prefectural Headquarters of Chongryon and committed such an outrageous act as searching the hall of the Fukui Prefectural Headquarters of Chongryon and the houses of our citizens on an unfounded pretext.

And assaults on Korean students in Japan by Japanese student hooligans are taking place one after another.

As already known, group assaults on Korean students in Japan by students of the Kokushikan University and the Kokushikan Senior High School of Japan took place in succession in June. Following this, on July 12 scores of students of the Takushoku University surrounded several Korean middle and high school students who were walking along the street and beat and kicked them at random for no reason at all, inflicting serious wounds upon them in Higashi-Ikebukuro, Tojima-ku, Tokyo.

Such repressive acts are a wanton violation of international law and elementary human rights. They are a grave challenge to the 600,000 Korean citizens in Japan and to the broad segments of Japanese people who are defending their democratic, national rights and an expression of the naked hostile policy towards the DPRK.

The DPRK Government and the entire Korean people resolutely denounce the Japanese reactionaries for their criminal act of repressing and persecuting Chongryon and Korean citizens and students in Japan.

It is not fortuitous that assaults on Chongryon are openly committed and outrages of Japanese student hooligans against Korean students are spreading from one university to another in Japan.

In particular, the repressive acts against Chongryon and Korean citizens and students in Japan are timed with the schemes of the Japanese authorities to obtain by all means a diet approval of the fascist "immigration bill" designed to put down and stamp out the democratic, national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan.

All this clearly shows that the Japanese authorities are pursuing the political aim of hampering the development of friendly relations between the peoples of Korea and Japan by impairing the ever rising authority and prestige of Chongryon, the organization of overseas compatriots of the DPRK, and enforcing ever more unscrupulously the policy of national discrimination against the Korean citizens in Japan.

With no intrigue or machination can the Japanese authorities sully the prestige of Chongryon or call a halt to the struggle of the Korean citizens in Japan for defending the democratic, national rights.

The Japanese authorities should put an immediate end to their suppression of Chongryon and Korean citizens and students in Japan, severely punish the criminals involved in the recent cases and take a relevant step without delay to prevent the recurrence of similar acts.

The Japanese authorities should immediately withdraw the "immigration bill," ensure the Korean citizens in Japan all their democratic, national rights unconditionally and fully and renounce their hostile policy towards the DPRK.

The DPRK Government and people will not tolerate suppression of Chongryon and Korean citizens in Japan by the Japanese authorities and resolutely fight to the end to defend the democratic, national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan.

RELIABLE CONQUERORS OF THE SEA

A Visit to Wonsan Aquatic Sports Club

On the occasion of the "national water sports months" (July-August) I had a chance to visit the Wonsan Aquatic Sports Club which is located at Songdowon on the east coast, a scenic spot well known for its four km. long stretch of sandy beach covered with shrubs of red wild roses.

In accordance with the Party's policy of popularizing physical culture and sports, all our working people, the children and youth in particular, are provided with adequate conditions for physical training everywhere. This I realized again keenly through my visit to the sports club.

The club has hundreds of kayaks, rowboats, canoes, yachts and various water sports goods at its disposal. Besides, it has good training grounds for aquatic sports.

An instructor of the club told me that the club has six branches with a membership of over 10,000 young pupils and students and working youths.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"...The youth should be taught to love the exciting job of hunting for the treasures of the seas, and trained to operate as freely at sea as on the shore."

I was conducted to the aquatic training ground where many youngsters were at drill to become conquerors of the sea upholding the teaching of the fatherly leader.

The excursion boat carrying us strove faster and faster, raising white foams of waves.

The Kalma Peninsula jutting out in the southwestern direction and the Ryodo Island blocking the water on the south looked like a beautiful screen surrounding the aquatic training ground off the Songdowon beach.

Not far from the shore canoes of different types set off powerfully through waves. Yachts in the distance resembled sea-gulls floating on the sea.

The swimming place was crowded with children and youth absorbed in practice.

Upon reaching the training ground for kayak rowing, the instructor said to me that people call it a "lake" on the sea. The word "lake" has a deep meaning.

It was the summer of 1959. During his on-the-spot guidance in Wonsan the fatherly leader happened to see our young trainees rowing kayaks among the rising waves. Apprehensive of their safety he gave instructions to build a breakwater. Later he sent a large quantity of materials and many workers for the project.

Shortly afterwards a strong breakwater was erected and the "lake" came into being.

The silvery "lake" was abustle with the youngsters engrossed in training.

So many kayaks and rowboats vyingly sped across the waves, carrying young boys and girls clad in attractive drilling costumes, who put on swimming caps banded with white stripes.

It was quite thrilling to watch the scene. Youngsters were rowing long strokes by turns. Under the fatherly leader's loving care, the warmest of "its kind in the world, they are pursuing water sports as they please, and even drilling costumes are issued to them free of charge. My heart warmed up at the thought that our children and youth are the happiest of all.

Our excursion boat which was cruising about the training ground for kayak rowing veered round and sailed farther on. I noticed some groups of students energetically row their boats shouting "Yo-ho, yo-ho." At first glance you will know that they are no more than 13 to 14 years of age.

Weather-beaten on the sea and well-balanced in build, they looked quite plucky as professional sailors.

According to the instructor, they took part in the 40 km. boat-race some time ago and are now preparing themselves for a 200 km. boat-race.

This means that they will become forerunners in carrying through the leader's teaching that the youth should operate as freely at sea as on the shore.

The club members reached a high level in their training.

At the swimming place I had a talk with 14-year-old school girl Li In Ok, the winner for juvenile free style at the national club members' contest held last year.

Every day she takes swim covering 3,000 metres. It is a rule in her club activity.

Moved by the young swimmer's tireless efforts, I asked her what the key to her success was.

"Marshal Kim Il Sung, our father," she replied, "told us that we should row and swim well in a way befitting the children and youth of this maritime country.

We take part in the club activity, always keeping in mind the words of our father, the Marshal."

This is the way the aquatic sports club members learn.

Now, all the children and youth of the club can row and swim freely.

On our way back the instructor gave me an account of the club's proud path of development.

The club produced a large number of fine sportsmen, among them four Merited Sportsmen and 23 Masters of Sports. Labour Hero Hwang Ju Il, captain of a fishing boat, Wonsan port, and a brave navy man of the Korean People's Army who joined in capturing the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" were also trained at the Wonsan Aquatic Sports Club.

The club has 212 gold medals, 198 silver medals and 183 bronze medals which were obtained at annual contests. This success convinced me of the correctness of our Party's policy of popularizing physical culture and sports and made me see the bright future of our sea-girt country.

Kim In Gyu

Pyongyang Gymnasium

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"What is important... for greater progress of our physical culture and sports is to arrange sporting establishments and produce sporting goods through an all-people movement."

Under the meticulous guidance and solicitude of the leader, the Pyongyang Gymnasium, a monumental edifice, was erected on the Potong-gang River in Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital.

The leader personally initiated the construction of a modern gymnasium in Pyongyang. Before selecting its site he talked with functionaries in the domain of construction on several occasions and inspected the areas along the Taedong-gang and Potong-gang Rivers time and again.

In February 1970, he instructed them to build a gymnasium at the spot where it stands now.

Important teachings were given in regard to the drawing up of the fine design. On January 25, 1972 he himself examined a model of gymnasium and proposed that it should be modernly built to develop our *Juche*-oriented physical culture and sports and at the same time to provide the facilities for a big conference. Detailed instructions were given to such problems as the outward appearance of the building, accommodations for spectators, the installing of benches on the playing field for a meeting and the introduction of the central heating system.

In February the same year, he reiterated the importance of the construction of capital city and saw to it that the materials and equipment required for the building of the gymnasium were produced.

On February 11 this year, when the construction was in its final stage, he visited the site and looked around the arena floor and lounges. He even seated himself on the stand and highly praised the builders for what they had done.

Deeply impressed by the leader's warm care, the builders of the capital sped up the construction and brought it to completion in a brief span of time—only one and half a year.

It is a magnificent building which covers an area of 20 or more *chongbo*, with a floor space of more than 66,900 square metres, and is 42 metres high.

Its architectural expression evokes the admiration of the people. The wide metal-lined eaves of its facade is supported by scores of marble pillars. The inclined beams for seats are so well designed that people can see them from outside. Inside wall and staircase and floor are of marble. All structures and facilities are in perfect harmony.

The gymnasium has a seating capacity of more than 20,000 and the dimensions of arena floor are a width of 54 metres with a length of 85.8 metres.

It is large enough to accommodate basketball, volleyball, table tennis, boxing and calisthenics simultaneously and is fully equipped with excellent apparatuses for a great many sports and games.

There are 10 large exercise rooms on the third and fourth floors.

It has modernly-equipped medical rooms, too.

Accommodations for spectators are divided into four sections centering on the arena floor: three of them are provided by bleachers—a series of tiered benches—and one is so designed as can be used for a stage.

On each floor there are lounges, shops and refresher stalls.

Open-air lounges are on the balconies of the second floor which belt the building on its three sides.

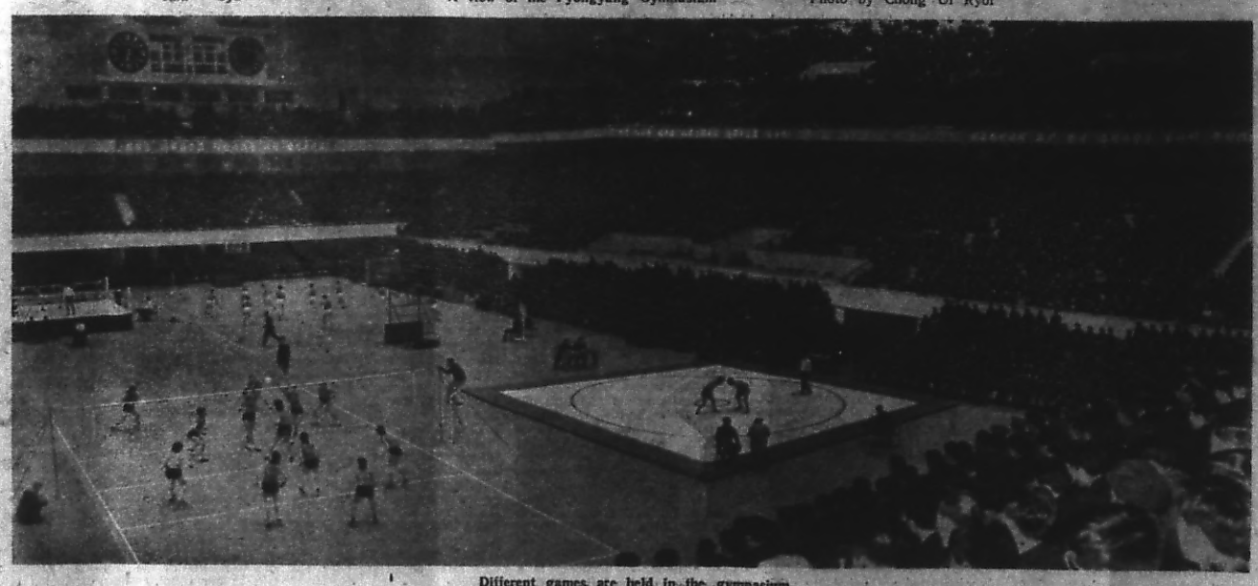
These balconies add to its architectural beauty and the open-air lounges afford a full view of the picturesque Potong-gang River and streets of Pyongyang.

In addition, the gymnasium is equipped with translators' rooms for 10 languages for a big conference and international sporting events, and recording, TV and radio relay rooms.

The Pyongyang Gymnasium can be called a palace of sports, in that it is greatly contributing to the development of our physical culture and sports and to the international sports events.

Kim Gyu

A view of the Pyongyang Gymnasium Photo by Chong Ui Ryol



Different games are held in the gymnasium

U.S. Imperialist Aggressors, Get Out of South Korea at Once!

EDITORIAL

Our People Will Never Tolerate U.S. Imperialists' Plot to Create Two Koreas

July 27, 1953 is the day when our people beat off the U.S. imperialist armed invaders, the sworn enemy, and won a great victory in the just Fatherland Liberation War.

Today our people observe the significant 20th anniversary of the victory of the great Fatherland Liberation War at a grand time when they are putting up a vigorous struggle to hasten the country's independent, peaceful reunification and the complete victory of socialism, upholding the historic speech of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made at the First Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly, his new year address this year and his five-point programme for national reunification.

The U.S. imperialists had unleashed an aggressive war in Korea 23 years ago. At that time, they rushed to the Korean front huge armed forces over two million strong including the main force of their aggressive armed forces, the mercenary troops of 15 of their satellite countries and the south Korean puppet troops and vast quantities of up-to-date combat and technical equipment and employed most outrageous and barbarous ways and means of warfare unheard-of in war history with a brigandish ambition to conquer the northern half of the Republic at a stroke and extend aggression even to the Asian continent with Korea as a stepping stone.

But the U.S. imperialists sustained irretrievable military, political and moral setbacks. They could not realize their foul aggressive design and were compelled to kneel down before our people.

The losses the U.S. imperialists suffered during the three-year Korean war were 2.3 times as much as the losses they had sustained in the four years of the Pacific War at the time of World War II both in manpower and combat and technical equipment.

The fierce Fatherland Liberation War ended in the great victory of our people led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution, great military strategist and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The victory of our people in the Korean war was a victory of the revolutionary people over the imperialist reactionary forces, a victory of the revolutionary army over the aggressive armed forces of imperialism. It proved that a people who rise up for freedom, independence and progress, taking their destiny into their own hands under the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist Party, will never be conquered by any imperialist forces of aggression. It also exposed the vulnerability and corruptness of U.S. imperialism and showed the oppressed nations of the world that U.S. imperialism is by no means an unconquerable enemy and that they can fight and defeat it definitely." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, Eng. ed., p. 302.)

The victory of the Korean people in the Fatherland Liberation War patently showed that a people and an army led by the great leader are invincible and that a people who rise in arms for the freedom and independence of the country can fight any enemy and win victory.

By defeating the U.S. imperialists, our people frustrated their war expansion scheme and safeguarded peace in Asia and the world.

Moreover, our people punctured the arrogance of the U.S. imperialists who had boasted of being the "strongest" in the world, smashed to atoms the myth about their "mightiness" and brought about the beginning of their decline.

In the difficult years of the war, the fraternal Chinese people organized volunteers composed of their fine sons and daughters and helped our people with their own blood under the banner of resisting America and aiding Korea and the peoples of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and the peace-loving peoples of the whole world rendered all possible sincere support and encouragement, material and moral, to our fighting people.

We feel grateful for this.

The U.S. imperialists who suffered an ignominious defeat for the first time in their history in the Korean war have since then been battered and mauled in succession everywhere in the world.

The aggressive nature of imperialism, however, never changes and can not change, either.

The U.S. imperialists are still pursuing their aggressive policy, instead of drawing lessons from the Korean war.

Under the notorious aggressive "Nixon doctrine" the U.S. imperialists, employing double-dealing tactics, are resorting to every conceivable scheme to make Koreans fight Koreans, perpetuate the division of our country and manufacture two Koreas by instigating the bellicose elements seeking national division in south Korea even after dialogue started between the north and the south of Korea.

The U.S. imperialists are zealously inveigling the Japanese militarist forces of aggression into their criminal move, and the Japanese militarists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists are openly machinating to freeze the division of Korea permanently and place south Korea under the U.S.-Japan joint control.

Encouraged by such manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism, the south Korean authorities are racing along the road of split and war, trampling underfoot the desire of the nation for reunification.

They advocate "peaceful reunification" in word, but in actuality reinforce military forces and obstinately oppose our fair and above-board proposals for independent, peaceful reunification, pursuing the line of "confrontation" and split.

Recently they made public what they call "special statement" whose keynote is the simultaneous admission of the north and the south to the UN actually violating the historic north-south joint statement and thus have gone so far as to openly declare it as their policy to realize the creation of two Koreas and freeze the partition of the country.

Owing to the plot for the manufacture of two Koreas of the U.S. imperialists and their followers, the south Korean authorities, the north-south dialogue is faced with the grave danger of being scuttled in our country and our nation is in the danger of being perpetually split.

At this solemn moment when our homogeneous nation is either to remain in two parts due to the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the seekers of national split, their followers, or to be united into one frustrating the splitting machinations of those who are against reunification, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who is concerned about the fate of the country more deeply than anyone else put forward the historic five-point national reunification programme for removal of the danger of perpetual national division and for promotion of peaceful reunification.

The five-point programme for national reunification newly advanced by the leader is a great programme of the nation and a most positive measure for national salvation which makes it possible to resolutely check and foil the plot for manufacture of two Koreas of the U.S. imperialists and their heelers, the south Korean authorities, firmly preserve the ties of a single nation and hasten the cause of reunification through the general mobilization of all the patriotic forces in the north and the south.

The five-point programme for national reunification advanced by the leader, therefore, stirs up the entire people of north and south Korea and all overseas Koreans and boundlessly inspires them in the struggle for the reunification of the country.

Furthermore, for its justness and realistic character, the programme enlists the full support of China, the Soviet Union and the rest of socialist countries and all the peace-loving countries of the five continents as well as the broad public opinions of the world.

But the nation-split seekers in south Korea are taking the road of betraying the nation, following the U.S. imperialists' policy for the perpetual division of the country.

The person in high authority in south Korea has, of late, flatly opposed our patriotic, nation-saving programme, saying that the programme is intended to "undermine the security of south Korea and camouflage the communization plot."

They are bent-bent to work out the "UN strategy" under the U.S. imperialists' manipulation in an attempt to realize their two-Koreas plot at the UN and, at the same time, are stepping up war preparations, raving louder about the increase of "power" and "national strength."

This is an intolerable challenge to our people aspiring after national reunification.

If the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean authorities think that they would go easy committing the criminal act of opposing our people, they are utterly wrong.

We will never connive at the attempt to trample down our cause of peace and peaceful reunification.

If the south Korean rulers persist in pursuing the nation's split and war under the U.S. imperialists instigation, they will bear full responsibilities for consequences arising therefrom.

Our people will fight to the end against the criminal machination of the U.S. imperialists and their followers to indefinitely keep the country split.

We resolutely oppose war but do not fear it. If the enemy forces a class war upon us, we are not hesitant to fight the war at any time.

If the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean bellicose elements unleash another war in Korea while trying to create two Koreas in spite of the repeated warnings of our people and the peace-loving peoples of the world, they will incur several times heavier punishment than twenty years ago and meet their final doom.

The U.S. imperialists should desist from the aggressive machinations against our country, have the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" dissolved and take their UN-capped aggressive troops out of south Korea at once.

The Japanese militarists, too, should give up their anachronistic ambition for reinvasion and stop all manoeuvres to obstruct the reunification of our country.

If the south Korean rulers truly want the peaceful reunification of the country, they should stop their treacherous act to sell out our nation and seek the perpetual split of the country, following the policy of the U.S. imperialists to create two Koreas.

The Korean people want the reunification of the country and categorically oppose its split.

The cause of our people for the independent reunification of the country that enlists the support of the peoples of the socialist countries and Asian, African and Latin-American countries and all the peace-loving peoples of the world will certainly win victory.

Peoples of Various Countries Firmly Support the Cause of National Reunification of the Korean People

On the Month of the Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle

On the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from south Korea (June 25-July 27), many countries held mass meetings and photo exhibitions, issued statements and appeals and carried articles in their papers positively supporting the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

In China

Marking the "day of the struggle against U.S. imperialism," the June 25 issue of the Chinese paper **Renmin Ribao** carried an editorial entitled "Victory Belongs to the Heroic Korean People" and an article captioned "Ever-victorious Is the Just Cause of the Korean People."

The editorial pointed out:

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean people defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors and won brilliant victory in the Fatherland Liberation War and thus gave a tremendous inspiration to the liberation struggle of the oppressed nations and peoples throughout the world and made a great contribution to the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause of our times.

In his important speech made on June 23, President Kim Il Sung put forward a new line and five propositions for the independent, peaceful reunification and stressed that the U.S. troops must be withdrawn from south Korea at an early date and the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" be dissolved without fail, the editorial pointed out, and continued:

The propositions advanced by President Kim Il Sung are of great significance in the promotion of the cause of the Korean people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, as they indicate the correct ways and steps for Korea's independent, peaceful reunification and reflect the unanimous desire and interests of the entire Korean people. The Chinese Government and people resolutely support these propositions.

In conclusion, the editorial stressed that the Chinese people will, in the future, too, as in the past, unite with the Korean people and march forward shoulder to shoulder with them, with mutual support and encouragement.

Meanwhile, on June 25, other Chinese papers also reprinted this editorial.

In the Soviet Union

A meeting for opening the month of solidarity with the Korean people was held in Moscow on June 25 under the cosponsorship of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, the Soviet Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity and the Soviet Peace Committee.

N.N. Tarasov, Minister of Light Industry and Chairman of the CC of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, and Kwon Hui Gyong, DPRK Ambassador to the Soviet Union, spoke at the meeting.

A resolution on solidarity with the Korean people was adopted at the meeting.

The resolution pointed out that the Soviet people support the new constructive five-point proposal for the country's reunification advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the DPRK, on June 23 at the Pyongyang mass meeting and that they consider this proposal another expression of the consistent efforts and determination of the DPRK Government to solve the country's reunification question in a peaceful way.

In Cuba

An opening ceremony of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from south Korea was held on June 26 in Santa Clara, the seat of Las Villas Province of Cuba.

Put up in place of honour on the platform were a portrait of Comrade President Kim Il Sung, the great leader, and a portrait of Comrade Prime Minister Fidel Castro Ruz, the supreme leader of the Cuban people.

At the meeting, Li Myong Su, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the DPRK Embassy in Cuba, and Arnaldo Melian, First Secretary of the Las Villas Provincial Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, spoke after an opening address of the Cuban side.

Saying that the joint struggle against the U.S. imperialists unites the Cuban and Korean peoples, Arnaldo stressed in his speech that the U.S. imperialists must withdraw from south Korea and that Korea's reunification must be achieved by the Korean people themselves independently and peacefully.

In conclusion he brought to light the U.S. imperialists' plot to create two Koreas and stressed that the question of Korea's reunification must be solved only in accordance with the line and proposals put forward by Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Meetings for solidarity with the Korean people were also held in many other areas of Cuba.

On June 25 the Cuban Organization Committee for Solidarity with the Korean People issued a statement. The statement denounced the U.S. imperialists for the criminal act of unleashing the aggressive war against the Korean people and supported the struggle of the Korean people against the U.S. imperialists' interference in the internal affairs and for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

In Viet Nam

"A mass rally supporting the struggle of the Korean people for driving the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops out of south Korea and achieving the independent, peaceful reunification of the country" was held on June 25 in Bac Giang, the seat of the Ha Bac Province, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

The meeting was addressed by Phuong Minh Nam, Acting Secretary of the Ha Bac Provincial Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, and Kim Sang Jun, DPRK Ambassador to Viet Nam.

Phuong Minh Nam condemned the U.S. imperialists for their illegal occupation of south Korea and for their manoeuvres to hamper the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

He voiced full support for the struggle of the Korean people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and strongly demanded the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressors from south Korea and the immediate dissolution of the "UNCURK".

The photo exhibition opened on June 30 in Hanoi lasted a week.

In Bulgaria

The June 30 issue of the Bulgarian paper **Zemledelsko Zname** printed an editorial article entitled "Just Cause and Constructive Stand".

Saying that the world progressive forces are highly appreciating the consistent efforts of the DPRK Government to terminate the national split caused by the occupation of south Korea by U.S. troops and the scheme of the south Korean authorities, the paper introduced the five-point programme for national reunification advanced by the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung, in his historic June 23 speech.

In conclusion the paper noted that the Bulgarian people actively support the proposition of the DPRK for national reunification.

Men of the heroic Korean People's Army celebrate the victorious war, shouting "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!"

RESULTS OF THE FATHERLAND LIBERATION WAR

Enemy soldiers killed, wounded or captured—1,093,839
Of which:
U.S. imperialist aggressor troops—397,543
South Korean puppet troops—667,293
Others—29,003
Airplanes—11 captured, 5,729 shot down, 6,484 damaged
Tanks—374 captured, 2,690 destroyed
Armoured cars—146 captured, 45 destroyed
Motor-cars—9,239 captured, 4,111 destroyed
War-vessels—164 sunk, 93 destroyed
Boats—12 captured, 132 destroyed
Guns of various calibres—6,321 captured, 1,374 destroyed
Small arms of various calibres—119,710 captured
Flame throwers—117 captured
Communication equipment—5,788 captured
Cannon shells—489,260 captured
Bullets—21,245,071 captured
Mines—14,449 captured
Handgrenades—224,123 captured

Myth about "Mightiness" of U.S. Imperialism Exploded

On July 27, 1953 our people and the officers and men of the People's Army defeated the U.S. imperialist armed invaders and won a historic victory.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"By winning a great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War, our people humbled the U.S. imperialists who had boasted of being the 'strongest' in the world, exploded the myth about their 'mightiness' and started them on the downgrade."

The arrogant U.S. imperialist aggressors mobilized to the Korean front huge armed forces over two million strong including their aggressive armed forces and the troops of 15 of their satellite countries and the south Korean puppet troops plus large quantities of combat equipment and committed without hesitation all sorts of brutal atrocities unprecedented in war history—indiscriminate bombing, mass slaughter, the using of germ and chemical weapons and so on. In this way, they left no means untried to subdue our people.

But the enemy miscalculated.

Through their actual life the Korean people were keenly aware of how precious the freedom and independence of the fatherland was and firmly determined to die rather than to become a colonial slave again.

With a firm conviction that they can certainly win victory because the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung leads them, they rose as one in the sacred war to rout the enemy in response to his appeal.

At the front and in the rear our People's Army and people displayed mass heroism and unparalleled self-sacrificing spirit and knocked down the enemy mercilessly.

The 24th division of the U.S. imperialist aggression army which the enemy had vaunted as an "ever-victorious division" was completely wiped out by our People's Army fighters in the Taejon battle, and its Commander Dean was captured alive, while he was escaping, having donned a soldier's uniform.

Walker, Commander of the Eighth U.S. Field Army, was killed by an explosion of a mine.

During the first year of the Korean war the enemy side lost more than 598,000 troops, about 2,000 tanks and armoured cars, 1,730 planes, 120-odd war vessels and a huge amount of other combat materials. These losses far exceeded half of what they suffered in the whole period of World War II.

One of the fiercest battles in the Korean war was the battle on Height 1211, which proved a debacle for the U.S. imperialist aggressors in their "summer and autumn offensives". In order to take this height in the eastern sector of the front, the enemy mounted "attacks in waves," showering a daily average of 30,000-40,000 shells and bombs on it. The height was engulfed in flames, rocks being crushed into powder.

But our valiant People's Army combatants fought like immortals, keeping deep in mind the order of Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Il Sung: "Don't yield even an inch of the land to the enemy!"

The heroic defenders of the height mowed down the enemy, using bayonets when their bullets ran out and rolling down rocks when they had no handgrenades left. Some of them blocked the enemy's pillboxes with their chests to open up the route of storm charge for the unit or rejoined cut-off communication lines with their own bodies to ensure the unit's commanding of battles.

Li Su Bok, Hero of the Republic, who covered a pillbox of the enemy with his breast, wrote before starting a counter-charge:

"I am a youth of liberated Korea. Life is precious to me. So is my hope for the brilliant future. However, my life, my hope and my happiness are not so valuable as the fate of my fatherland. Nothing is more precious, beautiful, more blissful than to dedicate my only life to our one and only fatherland."

In the battle for Height 1211 alone, the enemy lost above 15,800 effectives and large quantities of combat equipment and was defeated.

The enemy sustained reverse after reverse.

The "technical superiority" and "numerical superiority" of the U.S. imperialists were overpowered by the united might of the Korean people under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding military strategist and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander. The myth about the "mightiness" of U.S. imperialism was smashed to smithereens.

Clark, the then Commander-in-Chief of the "UN Forces," who knelt down before the Korean people and affixed his signature to the armistice agreement confessed, "In carrying out the instructions of my Government, I gained the unenviable distinction of being the first United States Army Commander in history to sign an Armistice without victory."

Twenty years have passed since then.

But the U.S. imperialist aggressors, far from drawing a lesson from their shameful defeat, keep occupying south Korea and indulge in their frenzied scheme for provocation of a new war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The U.S. imperialists must not run riot in disregard of the lessons of history. They must withdraw at once from south Korea, taking their aggressor troops and lethal weapons along.

If they unleash another reckless war of aggression in Korea, it will bring them ruin.

Kim Jin

The U.S. imperialists' "technical superiority" brought to grief in the Korean war

Convocation of Great National Congress Is a Just Measure for Solving Question of Korea's Reunification

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward in his historic June 23 speech a five-point programme aimed at preventing the perpetual split of the country and speeding up its independent, peaceful reunification.

In the five-point programme the leader made a new proposal to enable the masses of people of all strata in the north and the south to participate in the nation-wide patriotic work for national reunification in order to settle the question of the country's reunification in conformity with the will and demand of our people.

He has said:

"To this end, we propose to convene a Great National Congress composed of representatives of people of all walks of life—the workers, working peasants, working intellectuals, student youths and soldiers in the north, and the workers, peasants, student youths, intellectuals, military personnel, national capitalists and petty bourgeoisie in south Korea—and the representatives of political parties and social organizations in the north and south, and comprehensively discuss and solve the question of the country's reunification at this Congress."

The proposal on convening the Great National Congress advanced by the leader reflects the unanimous desire of the whole nation for reunification; it is a patriotic initiative for putting an end to the national split and solving most correctly the question of reunification by uniting broad patriotic forces of the north and the south.

The convocation of the Great National Congress is a rational way for solving the question of Korea's reunification in consonance with its character.

The question of Korea's reunification is an internal affair of the Korean people themselves to reunify the territory and the nation divided temporarily by the outside forces. At the same time it is a question concerning the vital demand of our nation for expulsion of the U.S. imperialist aggressors from south Korea and for the complete independence of the country. Accordingly, for the solution of the question of Korea's reunification it is requried that the whole nation widely participate in it, rejecting the intervention of all outside forces. The reunification question cannot be settled by any groupings or a few persons alone. It can successfully be solved in conformity with the interests and democratic will of the nation only when the entire people take an active part in its discussion and when they are united.

The convocation of the Great National Congress which is to be composed of representatives of people of all walks of life and representatives of political parties and social organizations in the north and the south and which envisages nation-wide negotiations and dialogue transcending the differences in ideology, ideal and system, is essential in bringing about the correct solution of the question of national reunification, the supreme task of the nation, by expressing the general will of the nation and pooling its united efforts.

Convocation of the Great National Congress is a matter of greater urgency for national salvation under the present situation where grave difficulty has arisen in the north-south dialogue and the nation is faced with the danger of perpetual split owing to the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean authorities.

Even after the north-south joint statement was made public and the dialogue between the north and the south started, the U.S. imperialists keep occupying south Korea and have craftily schemed to perpetuate the division of Korea and create "two Koreas" according to the notorious "Nixon doctrine."

In step with the insidious machinations of the U.S. imperialists, the south Korean authorities, employing double-dealing tactics, have countered our line of unity, collaboration and reunification with the "confrontation with dialogue," "competition with dialogue" and "co-existence with dialogue." Further, after cooking up the so-called "October revitalization," they are intensifying the military fascist dictatorship and seeking for their long-term office and perpetual division of the country. In the recent "special statement" on the so-called "foreign policy for peaceful reunification," they have gone so far as to declare it as their "policy" to realize the creation of "two Koreas" and freeze the division of the country.

This is, in fact, an intolerable treacherous violation of the north-south joint statement in which are clarified the principles of the independent, peaceful reunification.

Reality shows that national reunification cannot be attained without frustrating the political intrigue of the south Korean authorities who are trying to monopolize the discussion of the reunification problem and to keep the country split for ever and gratify their lust for long-term office under the signboard of "peaceful reunification."

Convocation of the Great National Congress will bring about a great turn in the promotion of reunification, shattering the wicked designs of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean authorities through the struggle of all the people and all the nation.

The proposal of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on convening the Great National Congress is indeed a most reasonable one that accords with the demand that Korea's reunification be achieved independently. It also reflects the pressing demands of the situation.

The validity of the proposal lies, first of all, in the fact that it is an embodiment of the great *Juche* idea created by the leader.

The masters who should accomplish the reunification of Korea are the Korean people themselves.

All the people, as performers of the task of national reunification, have the right to participate in the accomplishment of this supreme national task and bear the heavy responsibility of discharging their duties as the masters.

The Great National Congress will enable the people of all walks of life—the workers, peasants, student youths, intellectuals, soldiers, national capitalists and petty bourgeoisie—to actively participate in the solution of the question of national reunification and help them fulfil their duties as the masters.

Another validity of the proposal on convening the Great National Congress is that it will render it possible to foil the crafty, deceptive manoeuvres of the south Korean authorities and find a fair solution of the reunification question in conformity with the will of all the people and the interests of the nation.

It will be possible for the people of all strata and parties and groupings in the north and the south to send their representatives to the Great National Congress to freely express their opinions on the solution of the reunification problem, find ways for reunification through open-hearted discussions and thus smash the machinations of the south Korean authorities for perpetuation of national split, firmly defend the interests of the broad sections of people and fully exercise the will of the nation in the solution of the reunification problem.

Convocation of the Great National Congress will make it possible to dispel the misunderstanding and distrust between the north and the south, one of the chief obstacles lying in the way of reunification, achieve national unity and harmony, and on this basis, institute a north-south Confederation under the name of a single country.

As seen above, the proposal on convening the Great National Congress is a most reasonable and realistic one which corresponds with the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity expounded in the north-south joint statement and which renders it possible to carry out the principles.

If the south Korean authorities have the least intention to realize reunification by implementing the north-south joint statement, proceeding from the stand of loving the country and the nation, and if they do not fear the masses of the people, there is no condition or excuse for them not to accept our fair and aboveboard proposal on convening the Great National Congress.

We are exerting every possible effort to see that the south Korean authorities take the national stand and approach with sincerity our fair and aboveboard proposal on national reunification, not persisting in their manoeuvres for perpetuation of the country's division while clinging to the outside forces.

The entire people of north and south Korea will certainly realize the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, overcoming all obstacles and difficulties.

Li Jip

South Korean Rulers' Plot to Create Two Koreas Bitterly Denounced

South Korean "Democratic Unification Party" Issues Statement

A recent issue of **Minjok Sibo**, a Korean newspaper published in Tokyo, reported that the spokesman of the "Democratic Unification Party," an opposition party of south Korea, issued a statement denouncing the split-seeking "special statement" made by the person in high authority in south Korea on June 23.

In the statement, the party brought to light the treacherous nature of the "special statement" which runs counter to the desire of the entire Korean people for an early reunification of the country. It denounced the "special statement" as the one "designed to perpetuate the country's division."

Expressing indignation at the crafty acts of the south Korean authorities who have persistently pursued the division of Korea, deceiving the people with the specious slogan of "peaceful unification," it demanded that they should step down.

As is known, the "special statement," the keynote of which is the separate entry of the north and the south of Korea into the United Nations was motivated by the heinous criminal aim of perpetuating the split of the country.

The south Korean authorities betrayed their nature as split-seeker by finally declaring it as their policy to realize the creation of two Koreas which they had so far quietly pursued under the cloak of "peaceful unification."

This manoeuvre of the south Korean authorities is a criminal act that is at variance with the desire of the entire Korean people who are striving for a reunified Korea against the division of the country. No wonder that it has aroused the wrath of the broad public circles of south Korea.

As already reported, Chong Il Hyong, an "assemblyman" from the "New Democratic Party," another opposition party of south Korea, stated at the "plenary session of the national assembly" on June 26 that he "opposes" the "special statement" because it "carries many points prone to degenerate the supreme task of our nation, the unification of the country."

The voice denouncing the criminal intrigues of the south Korean authorities to freeze the division of the country and create two Koreas is ringing ever louder in south Korea.

South Korean Religious Men Issue Declaration

South Korean Christians published a "declaration on the rising up of Christians" of south Korea, roundly exposing and denouncing the anti-popular military fascist dictatorship of the south Korean "regime" and its treacheries and calling people to action against it, according to a recent issue of **Minjok Sibo** published in Tokyo, Japan.

With the introductory note that the declaration was issued in the name of "public-spirited Christians and churchmen" in south Korea, the paper published its full text.

The declaration says:

We make public this declaration in the name of the south Korean Christians.

Since October last year, the people have been facing a very serious situation. The powers concentrated on the "president" pose a serious threat to the life of our nation.

We Christians, as south Koreans, are hereby obliged to make clear our stance towards the situation today.

Ever since World War II our people have experienced numerous difficulties and trials, social confusion and economic plunder under the conditions of the division of the country into the north and the south. Particularly, the appearance of the dictatorial regimes has caused unbearable tragedies to our people.

The people have all along ardently desired to live in a new and peaceful society, but the hope of the people to restore such a human society has been savagely crushed by the absolutization of dictatorship and brutal political repression.

The so-called "October revitalization" (October 17 last year), we think, was a treason committed by wicked persons for their rule and interests against our nation.

As Christians in the south, we cannot but judge the situation like this and act upon this judgement, and we give below the reason for this:

1. The present forces in power in south Korea want to rule only by force and threat. Our communal society has been reduced to a community of the strong preying upon the weak. A people cannot be vanquished or ruled by the sword.

2. The present forces in power in south Korea undermine the freedom of conscience and the freedom of religion. There is no freedom of silence, let alone the freedom of expression.

3. The present forces in power in south Korea practise deception and fabrication on the masses and carry out brainwashing in an organised manner to rule the people.

Reduced to propaganda media of the ruling system, the press organs convey untruth and groundless lies to the people and control and manipulate information to mislead the people.

We Christians, testifiers of truth, should fight to destroy any system of dupery and fabrication any time and anywhere.

4. The present forces in power in south Korea are suppressing the political opponents, critical intellectuals and even innocent people by merciless and effective means.

The central intelligence agency active for this purpose bears a close resemblance to the S.S. under Nazism.

The people are undergoing physical and mental sufferings and are exposed to threat and blackmail and as often as not are heard no more after being arrested.

5. The present forces in power in south Korea must bear the blame for today's economic system under which the strong fleece the poor.

The people, especially the poor urban workers and peasants fall victims to harsh extortion and social and economic injustice.

The so-called "economic development" is a result of the plots of a tiny handful of rulers and persons against the poor and causes a horrible calamity to our environment.

We Christians should fight to check this extreme inhumanity and destroy the system of injustice.

6. The present forces in power in south Korea use the unification dialogue merely as a pretext for maintaining and reinforcing their power, betraying our people's ardent desire for the reunification of the country.

We Christians declare the following actions and appeal to others to join us.

1. We categorically reject the laws, ordinances, policies and political orders for dictatorship instituted in utter disregard of the power of the people since October 17, 1972.

Let us promote all forms of national solidarity to restore democracy on this land.

2. Let us Christians strengthen solidarity with the oppressed and the poor for this struggle.

Chairman of "Consultative Council for National Reunification," Korean Organization in Japan, Makes Statement

The "Consultative Council for National Reunification," an organization of Koreans in Japan, held a meeting of its Central Standing Committee on June 23 and discussed "the recent international and internal situations and prospect of reunification" on the occasion of the first anniversary of the publication of the July 4 north-south joint statement according to a report from **Minjok Sibo**" published in Tokyo, Japan.

Pae Dong Ho, Chairman of the "Consultative Council for National Reunification," made a statement on the same day according to the conclusion drawn at the meeting.

Noting that the person in high authority in south Korea had suggested the "separate admission of the north and the south of Korea to the United Nations" in his "special statement," Pae Dong Ho said that "it is, after all, an intrigue to freeze the division of the north and the south."

Recalling that the north and the south of Korea had agreed upon the three principles of national reunification and made public the north-south joint statement with an aim to achieve the country's reunification on the principle of national independence, he continued:

Contrary to the north-south joint statement, the Pak "regime" is more tenaciously bringing in outside forces to deliberately render the conditions for reunification difficult and complex and is rather bent to maintain power than to achieve the reunification of the country.

The separate entry of the north and the south of Korea into the United Nations means the co-existence of two states and international recognition of two Koreas.

We decisively oppose the separate admission of the north and the south of Korea to the United Nations. But, in view of the international trend we regard it natural that their representatives are invited to the United Nations simultaneously and granted the right to speak on the Korean question.

As for the entry of Korea into the United Nations, it is most ideal, we think, to be admitted to it under the single name of state after reunification, and in other case she should enter it as one body under the title of the Confederation or a single name representing the north and the south after the Confederation has been enforced.

We deem Pak Jung Hi's June 23 "special statement" a splittist plot to create two Koreas, befooling the people and turning away from reunification with a string of trite phrases, and sternly denounce it.

We demand that the Pak "regime" should give up at once the scheme to freeze the division through creation of two Koreas and should convene a consultative meeting to be attended by the representatives of political parties and public organizations and patriotic-minded persons so as to pool the intelligence of the whole nation for the country's reunification and immediately abolish the "anti-communist law," "national security law" and other evil laws so that the whole nation may have lively discussions of the question of reunification.

We demand once again that the Pak "regime" immediately abandon the treacherous plot to create two Koreas and open to the whole nation the question of the country's reunification, the ardent desire of our nation, not frying to make it an exclusive possession of the rulers.

Friendship Visits

☆ The delegation of the South West African People's Organization headed by Comrade Sam Nujoma, its President, left here on July 14 by air after visiting our country at the invitation of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea.

☆ A Burmese men's volleyball team headed by U Shwe Zan Aung, Vice-Chairman of the Volleyball Association of the Union of Burma, arrived here by plane on July 14 for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee.

☆ Yawara Hata, Governor of Saitama Prefecture, Japan, and his wife flew into Pyongyang on July 17 on a visit to our country at the invitation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

☆ Shailendra Kumar Upadhyay, permanent representative of the Kingdom of Nepal to the United Nations, arrived in Pyongyang on July 17 to visit our country at the invitation of the Foreign Ministry.

☆ Helmut Brauer, Secretary of the International Organization of Journalists, and Monika Hamel, delegate of the Journalists' Union of the German Democratic Republic, arrived in Pyongyang on July 17 by air for a visit to our country at the invitation of the CC of the Korean Journalists Union.

☆ A Soviet architects delegation headed by Aleksandr Stepanovich Boltinov, Member of the Moscow City Committee of the USSR Architects Union, arrived here on July 17 by air on a visit to our country under this year's plan for cultural exchange between Korea and the Soviet Union.

☆ The Somali national soccer team and the Pakistani soccer team left here on July 14 by air after visiting our country at the invitation of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee.

☆ The delegation of the Mongolia-Korea Friendship Association led by Ch. Tashi, Secretary of the Suhebator District, Ulan Bator, Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and member of the Mongolia-Korea Friendship Association, left here on July 18 by train.

☆ The Burmese men's basketball team which had been visiting our country at the invitation of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee left here on July 17 by plane.

Intolerable Challenge to Korean People Striving for Reunification

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"The United States wants to take hold on south Korea for ever as a major stronghold to save its colonial ruling system which is going into total bankruptcy in Asia."

As pointed out by the leader, the U.S. imperialists are now resorting to all sorts of manoeuvrings to perpetuate their colonial rule over south Korea with an aggressive aim.

A graphic proof was furnished by U.S. Secretary of State Rogers' tour of south Korea and his discussion on such "pending problems" as "measures to be taken at the UN" and the "ROK-U.S. defence commitments."

In his tete-a-tete with the person in high authority in south Korea, at his news conference and in his statement issued prior to his departure, warmaniac Rogers said that he will "firmly support" the "special statement on the foreign policy for peaceful unification" and "keep pace" with the south Korean authorities in the "U.N. strategy" and that he "supports simultaneous admission of two Koreas to the UN."

As the facts show, what he drove at during his tour was to encourage the south Korean authorities persisting in the policy for national split against the Korean people's cause of reunification and put into effect on the spot the U.S. imperialist aggressive policy of keeping south Korea as a U.S. colony and military base for ever by creating two Koreas.

All that were done by Rogers in south Korea at a time when there was in the north and south ever-mounting desire to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country under the unfurled banner of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's new five-point programme for national reunification, are the undisguised acts intended to obstruct the peaceful reunification of Korea and the downright challenge to the entire Korean people striving to attain reunification.

Moreover, Rogers' doings and sayings explain the reason why the south Korean authorities have recently been kicking up such a foolhardy row to step up the treacherous policy for national split.

In fact, U.S. imperialism is none other than the mastermind of the campaign for the permanent division of our nation. Encouraged by it, the south Korean authorities are racing headlong along the road of division, not reunification. Now the U.S. imperialists stage such a farce as to "support" the splitting policy the south Korean authorities have been clamouring for at their bidding.

Their moves to keep south Korea under their perpetual occupation show that their aggressive policy in Korea remains unchanged at all.

Rogers gave an "assurance" to the south Korean authorities that the "presence of the U.S. army in the ROK will continue" and that "any form of action detrimental to the security" of south Korea will not be taken.

It is obvious to everybody that it was designed to relieve the south Korean authorities from the unrest caused by the growing demand of our people and the world people for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from south Korea and to justify the permanent occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggression troops.

Rogers gave the "assurance" in an effort to bolster up the spirit of the south Korean authorities rejected by the people and to whip them to carry out their aggressive policy.

This is to be seen clearly from the fact that he promised the south Korean authorities to "strictly observe the ROK-U.S. defence commitments" and bend his "utmost efforts to put into practice" without fail the "programme for modernization" of the south Korean army.

The promise to supply more new-type weapons to the south Korean army at a time when a dialogue is going on between the north and the south is intended to create in Korea an atmosphere of war, not peace, divide it completely into two Koreas by instigating the south Korean authorities who are crying for "predominance in strength" and "unification by prevailing over communism," and set them to perpetrate provocative acts against us.

As the fact tells clearly the statement Rogers made in south Korea is a shameless balderdash that fully reveals the audacious ambition to back up south Korean split-seekers and keep occupying south Korea as their colony and military base by force of arms.

The south Korean authorities are scheming more doggedly than ever to leave south Korea under the tighter control of the U.S. imperialists, instead of making efforts to free it from the fetters of the U.S. imperialist colonial rule.

This is another proof of their treacherous nature in opposing our people's cause of reunification and seeking for split.

This criminal plot hatched under the aggressive "Nixon doctrine," is a sheer nonsense and will only hasten the ruin of the U.S. imperialists.

Our people who are fighting for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country under the immortal banner of the great *Juche* idea will never tolerate any attempt of the U.S. imperialists to hamper reunification and keep our country and nation divided into two parts for ever.

Pak Hae Chon

Ideological and Cultural Infiltration Is Guide of U.S. Imperialist Overseas Aggression

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Together with economic infiltration, ideological and cultural infiltration is an important method of neo-colonialism."

The U.S. imperialists are now desperate in ideological and cultural penetration into foreign countries. They use it as an important part of their world strategy and as a guide and a means of their overseas aggression.

Their being obstinate in the ideological and cultural infiltration is closely related with the fact that their military aggression went into total bankruptcy due to the rapid upsurge of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle of the world people who are awakened to national and class consciousness.

The U.S. imperialists direct the spearhead of ideological and cultural infiltration mainly to socialist countries, newly independent countries and revolutionary peoples. By spreading bourgeois reactionary ideas and "American way of life" and "American culture" and paralyzing the people's sense of national independence and fighting spirit against U.S.-led imperialism, they attempt to open the road of military and economic aggression and achieve their aggressive aim easily. In other words, their aim is to instill into the minds of the people "anti-communist" idea, U.S.-worship and U.S.-fear and catch them in the noose of dependence.

For this purpose, they appropriate a large amount of dollars, blustering: "Limitation in the range of military policy, slowness and uncertainty in economic policy make us turn our eyes to the third strategic instrument—ideological policy. This is the most important of the three in many respects."

Forms and methods of their ideological and cultural infiltration are getting more wicked and crafty.

At a time when they were advocating cold war by "mass retaliation strategy," the U.S. imperialists put stress of ideological and cultural aggression on covering up their policy of aggression and war. But today when their "policy of strength" went bankrupt and their "double-dealing tactics" came to light, they attach importance to camouflaging themselves as a "friend," "collaborator" and "helper" of the newly independent nations.

In accordance with the characteristic features and actual conditions of each country they employ varied forms and methods of penetration such as "psychological warfare," "peace corps," "African crossroads programme." On top of these we can cite "education," "cultural exchange," "technical aids," "sightseeing," "religion" and "missions" of different names and "information centre."

In "psychological warfare" mass communication media—newspaper, magazine, book, radio and television—play the role of "front-ranker." "Peace corps" are dispatched under the spurious titles of teacher, physician, technician and service group. The "African crossroads programme" is carried on by "selected" youths under the mask of "charitable worker."

The "psychological warfare" of U.S. imperialism puts stress on fooling people and paralyzing their revolutionary sentiments and launching "anti-communist" campaigns.

To take radio for an instance, they set up such high-power radio stations as "Voice of America," "Free Asia" and "Free Europe" and are frantic in subversive and undermining propaganda against socialist countries, newly independent nations and anti-imperialist revolutionary forces.

They reveal their aggressive ambition, saying: "Ten volunteers of peace corps are enough to do what a hundred aircraft cannot, or the aim of peace corps is to win developing countries over to the side of the United States." They send thousands of "teachers" to Africa under the programme of the "peace corps" to make them spread the "anti-communist" idea, U.S.-worship and U.S.-fear. At the same time, they are taking a great number of African students to the United States to rear them as their stooges.

The "peace corps" have cooked up a series of military coup in the Sudan, the Congo (B) and many other countries by direction of the CIA. In Nigeria and some other countries, they conducted intelligence activities. In South Africa and other countries they assassinated progressive public figures. Today the "peace corps" play the role of "special detachment"; they receive combat assignment in case of emergency. In recent years the U.S. imperialists have constantly reinforced the "special detachments" with their aggressive troops on active duty. And they are hatching a sinister plot to use part of their aggressor troops for "special peace corps."

Under the "African crossroads programme," they have sent feelers with the label of "charitable workers" to "underdeveloped countries." In appearance, they act as "helpers" or "cooperators" in building roads, dwelling houses, village schools and other projects. But these agents are engaged in implanting the U.S.-dependence and U.S. worship ideas and spreading decadent "Yankee brand of culture."

The U.S. imperialists blab that "if we send missionaries to Africa at a cost of 100 million dollars, they will be able to replace troops sent at an expense of one billion dollars." These words show what great significance the U.S. imperialists attach to religion in carrying out their aggressive policy.

In recent years American religions have assumed more disguised and "developed" forms. A typical example is the religious organization called "Jehovah's Witnesses" which the U.S. imperialists fabricated in some African countries.

The introduction of deformed religion tells that the U.S. imperialists are intensifying their ideological and cultural offensive in a more underhand and crafty way since their "policy of strength" went bankrupt and religion was fully unmasked.

The U.S. imperialists are stepping up in earnest their ideological and cultural infiltration in the southern half of our country. Thus, they seek to justify their 30-year long occupation of south Korea, build an ideological ground-work for colonial rule, make the south Korean people political cripples and reduce them to their permanent slaves.

The "U.S. Information Centre" in south Korea put under its control all the cultural institutions there and spread the decadent Yankee culture and "American way of life" through mass media—radio, publication, movies and so on.

The U.S. imperialists send more than 100,000 aggressive feelers to south Korea every year under the signboard of "cultural exchange," "technical aids" "sightseeing," "physician," "teacher," etc.

Under the patronage of the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese militarists are also making their way into south Korea in the name of "friendship delegation," "inspection group" and so on and spreading decadent Japanese "culture" through mass media. Moreover, they formed "Sokagakkai" and "Tenrikyo" to imbue the people with the idea of worship towards Japan.

The decadent "Yankee culture" plus "Japanese fashions and way of life" are corroding the spiritual life of the people and south Korea is now turning into a dual colony of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists.

All the facts show how frantically the U.S. imperialists are intensifying their ideological and cultural penetration to realize their aggressive desire.

No matter what insidious ideological and cultural aggression they may resort to, the U.S. imperialists, however, can not realize their despicable ambition. The aggressive feelers sent to other countries will surely be driven out, as they were kicked out of Somalia, Tanzania, Libya, the Congo (B), Mauritania, Panama and many other countries.

The awakened Asian, African and Latin American people will completely frustrate the military aggression and ideological and cultural infiltration of U.S. imperialism and hasten its final doom.

Li Ha Yong

THE PYONGYANG TIMES. Published every Saturday by the Pyongyang Times. PYONGYANG, Democratic People's Republic of KOREA. Any articles in the Pyongyang Times can be reprinted. Price: 10 *jon* No. 13014-374150